

## Jordan to attend '84 Olympics

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Culture, Youth and Antiquities Abdullah 'Obeidat Monday officially announced Jordan's participation in next month's Los Angeles Olympics, with a 25-member Jordanian team consisting of 13 athletes and 12 administrators. Jordan officially announced its decision to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Sunday, despite the fact that under the by-laws of the IOC, nations planning to compete were required to declare by midnight June 2. A record 133 nations are already committed to sending teams and a Monday news conference by the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee was scheduled to announce the final list of participants. About 16 countries boycotted the summer games this year.

# Jordan Times

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## King hosts Ifar banquet

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday hosted an Ifar banquet at the Hussein Youth City in honour of Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat, Cabinet members, speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, senior Islamic scholars in Jordan, the dean of the diplomatic corps, heads of the Arab and Islamic missions accredited to the Royal Court. Attending the banquet were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and senior Royal Court officials.

## June 10 declared Jordanian holiday

AMMAN (Petra) — All government departments and public institutions will be closed on Sunday, June 10, on the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day, according to an announcement from the office of Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat Monday.

## Jordanian delegation to visit Kuwait

AMMAN (J.T.) — A high-level Jordanian economic delegation will leave for Kuwait in the coming days to discuss a number of issues of common interest to the two countries, according to an informed source who was quoted Monday in the local daily Al-Dustour newspaper.

## PLO leader ridicules rebels

TUNIS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat has dismissed the Syrian-backed dissidents who fought him in Lebanon last year as no more than "hunting dogs." Addressing loyal Palestinian fighters at their base in central Tunisia Monday night, Mr. Arafat said: "Where are the dissidents now? They are fighting among themselves because they were no more than hunting dogs which were used for a time in the grand plot against the revolution."

## Lebanon complains against Israel

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Lebanon complained to the United Nations Monday that Israeli forces had shut main roads on its territory for three months and had thrown smoke-bombs at travellers. Lebanese delegate Rached Akhoury said in a written report: "Not a day passes but that the occupation forces raid villages, towns and homes, block roads and rest women, old people and children."

## Mitterrand to visit Moscow this month

MOSCOW (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand will visit Moscow in the second half of his month, the Soviet Union announced Monday. A brief report by the Soviet news agency TASS gave no date for the visit and said only that Mr. Mitterrand had been invited by President Chernenko.

## INSIDE

- Democracy faces uphill task in Egypt, page 2
- Prime minister backs idea of Islamic advisory council, page 3
- What form does our saviour take? by Rami G. Khouri, page 4
- French tempers rise as wine prices fall, page 5
- El Gran Senor is favourite to win Epsom Derby on Wednesday, page 6
- Dollar retreats, page 7
- Punjab cut off from outside world, page 8

# Settlements overshadow occupation, 17 years after

AMMAN (Petra) — Tuesday marks the 17th anniversary of the 1967 Middle East war when Israel launched a new aggression against three Arab countries and occupied large parts of Arab lands. On June 5, 1967, Israel began the war against Jordan, Syria and Egypt. The aggression resulted in the occupation by Israel of the West Bank of Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the Syrian Golan Heights, in implementation of the Jewish state's expansionist plans which started by the beginning of the century, but saw the light in the 40s.

Since its occupation of the Arab lands, Israel has spared no effort in employing all means to evict their indigenous population by force and oppression and by making living conditions difficult for them, in order to force them to leave their homeland so that the Jewish state could build settlements there.

To achieve this goal, Israel has followed different methods including confiscation of land, cultivated, residential land or otherwise, and imposing heavy taxes on farmers, who are in no way capable of paying them.

The Israeli authorities have also resorted to employing farmers who are known of their love and feeling of belonging to their land as workers in Israeli factories, thus making them neglect their land

and contribute to pushing the wheel of the Israeli economy forward.

Another method used by Israel is enacting laws prohibiting Palestinians from returning to the occupied Arab territories before six months of stay outside. In addition Israel has also adopted laws permitting those who are working abroad to spend a maximum period of three years outside. Failure to return to the occupied Arab territories within the three-year period, they will be totally forbidden from returning to their land and houses.

Another Israeli law, which concerns property of people absent from the occupied territories, allows the occupation authorities to seize such properties on which absentees can not pay taxes and fees.

The Israeli occupation authorities are also exercising psychological and physical pressures on the population of the occupied Arab territories with the aim of terrifying them and forcing them to leave their lands voluntarily, as a first step towards confiscating their land and property.

Another method Israel is exercising to force the Palestinians to leave their lands is the issuing of laws and regulations prohibiting them from using their land for agricultural or residential purposes. Israel uses the pretext of "security

reasons," for such laws and regulations, which result in the lands being unattended but the owners still being liable to pay taxes on them.

Last year, Israeli deputy Prime Minister and Housing Minister David Levy disclosed in a report that the Israeli ministerial committee for settlement affairs has approved the establishment of 20 settlements in the occupied West Bank to accommodate 21,600 new Jewish families. The places allocated for the new settlements, the report said, are in the eastern Jordan Valley, the series of mountains stretching between the northern part of the West Bank and the south, in addition to the western and middle mountains.

By the end of January 1983, the report said, 11,575 housing units in 77 settlements were constructed.

In occupied Jerusalem, the Likud government has practically started the Judaisation of the Holy City. It approved a plan on May 28, 1984 for stretching Jerusalem's borders from Beitin, 20 kilometres north of the Holy City, to Kfar Asion in the south and Al Khan Al Ahmar in the east.

This means that the Judaisation plan with its geographical dimensions, will include more than 60 densely-populated Palestinian cities and villages in addition to six



Jewish settlements surround most of the densely-populated Palestinian towns in the occupied West Bank as irrefutable evidence of Israel's plans to alter the demographic nature of the occupied territories and to create a new fait accompli in the Middle East. (J.T. photo)

(Continued on page 3)

## Lebanon observes widespread protest strike against Israel

BEIRUT (Agencies) — In response to a call by religious leaders and politicians Lebanese civilians Monday observed a widespread one-day protest strike against Israel's continued occupation of southern Lebanon.

West Beirut and Muslim-populated towns around the nation observed a strike on the second day of the "South Lebanon Week" to protest Israel's two-year occupation of the southern third of the country and its inhuman practices against Lebanese civilians.

Schools, shops, businesses, restaurants and banks were closed in response to calls by Shi'ite Muslim religious and political leaders for a "day of rage" to mark the second anniversary of Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

The strike call went unheeded in predominantly Christian areas, however, Israel has been the main backer of right-wing mostly Christian militia fighting against leftist factions in the

nine-year-old civil war.

Southern Lebanon, which is inhabited mainly by Shi'ite Muslims, was completely shut down by the strike. In some towns, residents burned automobile tires in the streets, in the traditional form of protest in Lebanon.

Telephoned reports from Sidon, the provincial capital of southern Lebanon, said bands of Israeli-backed militiamen broke the locks and lifted the shutters of a number of shops in the old section of the city, seeking to end the strike by force. But owners lowered the shutters again after the departure of the militiamen, who were identified as members of the "South Lebanon Army," which is armed and trained by Israel.

Reuters quoted eyewitnesses in

Sidon as saying although the city's streets were deserted Israeli plain clothesmen were seen forcing shopkeepers to open their shops.

Israeli soldiers escaped injury when a roadside charge exploded as their patrol passed near the village of Zabqine, the Israeli military spokesman's office in Tel Aviv said.

Timur Goksel, spokesman for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), said the strike call was widely observed in the zone patrolled by the peacekeeping force. He said Shi'ite burned tires in at least 10 UNIFIL villages, including Jouaiya, Maarakeh and Halloussiyeh where Lebanese resistance forces have clashed with Israeli occupation troops in the past.

Mr. Goksel, contacted at UNIFIL headquarters in Naqura, also said he could see the heavy black smoke from burning tires around the port city of Tyre, which lies outside the UNIFIL zone.

Israel Radio said most shops were closed in the big Shi'ite mar-

ket town of Nabatieh, which is north of the UNIFIL area and a major centre of resistance against the Israeli occupation.

The mid-morning bomb explosion at Zabqine was one of the almost daily attacks against Israel's occupation troops in Lebanon. In May, four Israeli soldiers were killed and about 20 others injured in about 40 attacks.

Israel's death toll in Lebanon since the invasion now stands at 583, according to official figures released in Tel Aviv.

The invasion started on June 6, 1982, but Lebanese Muslim leaders consider June 4 the anniversary because that was when Israeli warplanes bombed a big Palestinian refugee camp near Beirut as part of a two-day "softening-up" operation.

The week of protest against Israel's occupation of South Lebanon and the western sector of the Bekaa Valley began Sunday with a march through West Beirut. Jordanian women express solidarity with Lebanon, page 3

## Israel says Beirut office still functioning

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Defence Minister Adel Ossseiran said the Israeli "liaison office" north of Beirut had been closed Monday but Israeli officials at the office said it was still open for business.

Mr. Ossseiran told reporters after a meeting with Prime Minister Rashid Karami: "The (Israeli) office has been closed, it will remain closed and the government will not allow it to re-open."

But the Israeli spokesman at the office, Gady Golan, told Reuters by telephone: "As you can see we are still here. We haven't heard anything."

Mr. Golan said Lebanese army officers were present in the office in Dbaiyeh, 10 kilometres north of the capital at the time he was speaking. The officers were not apparently aware of any orders that the office should close, he added.

Israeli officials have denied receiving any official request from the Lebanese government that they should leave the office, set up last year in the expectation that Beirut would ratify a troop withdrawal agreement with Israel. Mr. Karami confirmed on Sunday that Lebanon had asked the Israelis to go. Official Lebanese sources said the request was conveyed to Dbaiyeh orally about 10 days ago by Colonel Fawzi Abu Farhat, an army officer attached to Dbaiyeh.

The Associated Press adds:

Ex-President Camille Chamoun and his civil war ally Pierre Gemayel, founder and leader of the predominantly Christian rightist Falange Party, both challenged Mr. Karami's weekend decision to close down the Israeli office.

"It is lamentable that fateful issues are still handled by this emotional mentality that has destroyed this country," said Pierre Gemayel, who serves as minister of post, telecommunications and public health.

Mr. Gemayel, 78, father of President Amin Gemayel, warned in a statement published Monday that the closure of the Dbaiyeh office would hurt the chances of negotiating new "security arrangements" that might induce Israel to withdraw from southern Lebanon.

Mr. Chamoun, who serves as finance minister in the cabinet, intended to bring together factional leaders in an effort towards peace, said Sunday that Mr. Karami's decision was "premature."

"The government should have first prepared for negotiations on security arrangements with Israel, then dealt with the office," said Mr. Chamoun, 84. "What is important is the withdrawal of (Israel), not the closure of the office."

The office lies in territory under the overall control of the right-wing "Lebanese Forces" militia.

## Closed Beirut crossings reflect cabinet's plight

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The Lebanese government, in a new indication of its inability to restore normality in Beirut, Monday failed to open two new passages across the "green line" dividing the city prior to a parliamentary confidence debate due to start Tuesday.

Despite the setback, Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia leader and Minister of State for South Lebanon Nabih Berri got a massive response in mainly-Muslim west Beirut to his call for an anti-Israeli general strike during a "day of anger" against Israel's continued occupation of south Lebanon.

In the capital, fierce overnight shelling by mostly Muslim and mainly Christian rival forces, and disagreements between them about clearing the proposed crossings of fighters and barricades, prevented the government from opening the proposed new crossings.

It had pledged that police with French observers would open passages through Beirut port, and beside St. Michael's Church in the southern suburbs, to supplement the solitary "museum crossing" that has linked the divided capital for four months.

Fulfilling the pledge was considered an important test for Prime Minister Rashid Karami's government, which is being criticised for having taken no con-

crete steps to establish a firm ceasefire in more than a month in office.

Mr. Karami had hoped that opening the crossings would improve the government's image with critical parliamentary deputies before the confidence debate started.

Instead, the lack of security was emphasised by heavy overnight shelling of residential districts and a 90-minute morning shutdown of the museum crossing after police said mostly Christian rightist militiamen there briefly abducted three civilians coming from west Beirut.

Police said the overnight fighting sent shells crashing into residential neighbourhoods in both sectors of the capital and around the presidential palace in suburban Baabda, east of Beirut.

The rightist "Voice of Lebanon" radio station said about 30 rockets slammed around the Baabda Palace. No damage or casualties there were reported. The president and his family are now staying at the summer residence in his hometown of Bikfaya, 16 kilometres northeast of Beirut.

The duels erupted shortly before midnight. Loud blasts resounded through the capital until daybreak. When fighting tapered into intermittent sniping across parts of the "green line" between east and west Beirut.

## Algeria reportedly begins new bid to end Gulf war

BAHRAIN (R) — Algeria Monday began an apparent fresh attempt to mediate in the Gulf war as Iraqi forces were on full alert for an anticipated big Iranian ground offensive.

In Washington, Iran's U.N. Ambassador Said Rajaei Khorassani said on television Tehran was ready to negotiate to prevent a catastrophe in the Gulf, but was not prepared to enter talks to end the 44-month-old conflict with Iraq.

Baghdad's official press said Monday Iraq would tighten its blockade on Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island in the northern Gulf until Tehran opted for peace.

Amid signs the Iraqi blockade is hurting Iran, Turkey said it may ban its merchant ships from entering the Gulf, a day after three Iranian tankers were hit when a Turkish tanker was hit by two Iraqi missiles south of Kharg Island.

In Tehran, Iranian President Ali Khamenei was quoted as telling Algerian envoy Rabah Bitat that his country did not want to expand the war to other areas of the Gulf, but threatened retaliation against states which supported Iraq.

Tehran Radio said Mr. Bitat, the national assembly chairman, had delivered a message to Mr. Khamenei from Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, but gave no details of its contents.

The Iraqi News Agency meanwhile said Mohammad Ben-

ahmed Abdelghani, a minister of state at the Algerian presidency, arrived in Baghdad Monday for talks with President Saddam Hussein.

Algeria, which has good relations with both Baghdad and Tehran, has tried several times to pave the way to ending the war. But, as with efforts by the United Nations and other international bodies, all such initiatives have failed.

Iraq has put out feelers for a ceasefire several times in the past, but Iran was vowed to fight on until the Iraqi government is overthrown.

Some diplomats in Tehran believe a new Iranian ground offensive, for which Tehran is reported to have mobilised several hundred thousand men, is imminent.

They believed initial phases of an anticipated two-pronged attack may have begun and that the government was awaiting an auspicious day to announce it.

In Washington, U.S. defence officials said Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has told Iran's army, that Tuesday could be an "epic day."

But the officials refused to interpret the message, sent at the weekend and monitored by intelligence sources, as a signal for the opening of an assault on the Iraqi oil port of Basra, a move which has been predicted for

The officials noted, however, that June 5 marked the beginning of the 1963 uprisings against the Shah which ultimately led to Ayatollah Khomeini's exile to Paris (See page 2).

Iraq has said that, if Basra were attacked, it would retaliate with an assault on Kharg Island. Iran's response to that has been threats to close the Gulf to all shipping. Meanwhile, a fire aboard the 153,000 deadweight ton Turkish tanker Buyuk Hun, hit Sunday, south of Kharg Island, has been extinguished, its owners said in Istanbul.

The owning company's chairman, Ugur Mengencioğlu, said three members of the 39-man crew were killed and two injured in the attack. 36 miles south of Kharg and 22 miles from the Iranian coast. One missile hit the engine room, he said.

The attack was the latest in a spate of strikes against tankers and other merchantmen in the Gulf since the beginning of last month.

Apart from the Iraqi attacks, the Gulf Co-operation Council, which groups Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, has accused Iran of hitting at least four tankers.

GCC to avoid involvement in Gulf war, Bahrain says; Nakasone warns of "irrational" war in Gulf; Iranian opposition calls for sabotage in Iran's oil fields, page 2

## Syrians clash with Tripoli militiamen

TRIPOLI, North Lebanon (R) — Syrian soldiers clashed with militiamen of the Islamic Unification Movement (Tawheed) Monday at a Syrian checkpoint south of this Lebanese port city, security sources said.

There were no casualties in the half-hour battle with automatic weapons and rocket-propelled grenades, they added.

They said the fighting occurred after Syrian soldiers shot dead the driver of a car that failed to stop at

a checkpoint at Kubbeh, 27 kilometres south of Tripoli.

Clashes between the two forces have been rare since Tawheed took control of Lebanon's second-largest city last December.

Meanwhile, two people were killed and three wounded when fighting erupted northeast of Tripoli between a pro-Syrian Lebanese militia and a well-armed private Syrian force, security sources said.

The clash occurred in Tripoli, 50

kilometres northeast of Tripoli, between fighters of the Lebanon-based Syrian Nationalist Social Party and the Syria-based Arab Democratic Party (ADP), closely associated with Syrian Vice-President Rifaat Al Assad.

The sources said two people were wounded Sunday in a similar clash between the two groups.

Security sources added another minor clash occurred in Tripoli Sunday between Tawheed and ADP.

## Chernenko: Talks should address Euromissiles

MOSCOW (AP) — President Konstantin Chernenko said Monday a resumption of arms control talks without first addressing the issue of new North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) missiles would "create an illusion of security" without actually checking the arms race.

Summarising a speech Mr. Chernenko gave at a Kremlin dinner for visiting Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu, the official news agency TASS said that the Soviet leader "has declared that it is im-

possible to sit down at the negotiating table disregarding the American missiles in Western Europe."

"What kind of talks would that be?" Mr. Chernenko was quoted as saying. "They would, actually, be concerned not with arms reduction, but with NATO's rearmament — with how many and where American missiles should be sited in Western Europe."

"Negotiations in the condition of deployment of American mis-

siles would only generate illusion of security among people, would give a free hand to advocates of the arms race," Mr. Chernenko was quoted as saying.

The NATO has begun deployment of 572 U.S.-made medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Ceausescu in Moscow for summit talks; Reagan calls for elimination of U.S., Soviet medium-range missiles, page 8







## Sharaf: Co-operation is essence of high cultural standards

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Minister of Information Laila Sharaf, during a meeting Sunday with a number of Jordanian film directors and television script-writers, stressed the necessity of maintaining a strong relationship between the information media and the directors and script-writers.

Mrs. Sharaf said that Jordan is passing through a "critical stage" of cultural deterioration and that we have to work together, both writers and artists, to bypass this dangerous stage.

On the quality of local programmes presented in the local media, Mrs. Sharaf stressed the importance of paying more attention to public taste, mentality, and ways of thinking.

Mrs. Sharaf has conducted a series of meetings with people working in the Jordanian media since she took office in order to discuss the problems standing in the way of a better quality of production.

Film director and artist Fuad Mimi told the Jordan Times that JTV should provide better facilities to directors at the station in order to enable them to produce better quality programmes.

Mr. Mimi, who attended the meeting with the minister, said he is very optimistic about the future policy of JTV and is encouraged by the minister's direct concern.

## Arab doctors to report on health in occupied lands

AMMAN (J.T.) — Health conditions in the occupied Arab territories is the subject of a detailed report being prepared by the planning and follow-up committee of the Arab Doctors' Union, according to a story published Monday in the local Arabic daily newspaper Al-Dustour.

The committee, chaired by the union's assistant secretary-general and president of the Jordanian Medical Association, Dr. Hassan Khreis, comprises representatives from Palestine, Iraq, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and South Yemen.

The committee will present a report about its work to the 21st Arab medical conference, scheduled to be held in Damascus in November.

## Road works team returns from visit to Sweden

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Public Works Under-Secretary Izzat Al-Bilbeisi and his accompanying delegation returned Sunday after a ten-day official visit to Sweden during which they studied the latest techniques in road maintenance and construction as well as road traffic safety.

Mr. Bilbeisi said that the delegation held a series of meetings with officials at Sweden's ministry of transport and communications to discuss ways to promote technical co-operation between Jordan and Sweden and to benefit from Swedish expertise in the technical and engineering fields as part of the framework of the joint technical co-operation agreement signed between the two countries at the end of last year.

The visit of the four-member delegation came in response to an official invitation from the road management section in Sweden.

## Palestine committee praises King's efforts

AMMAN (Petra) — The higher Arab Committee for Palestine today paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein's continuous efforts to serve the Palestinian cause, achieve Arab solidarity and save his kinsmen in the occupied Arab territories.

In a statement issued Monday on the occasion of June 5, the committee called on Arabs and Muslims to unite, leaving aside their disputes, and to act in order to foil the enemy's plots.

The Israeli aggression against the Arab World in 1967 is not but a link within a chain of the Jewish plan to dominate the whole of Palestine, and to Judaize it in preparation for using it as a base from which to attack neighbouring Arab countries in order to achieve the Zionist dream of establishing a Jewish state whose borders stretch from the Nile to the Euphrates, the statement said.

## Settlements overshadow occupation

(Continued from page 1)

refugee camps — Dheishah, Arrub, Shu'fat, Qalandia, Amari and Qaddourah.

The recently disclosed plan aims at scattering the geographic unity of the occupied West Bank, which lies in the centre of the planned area, parts of Ramallah and Bethlehem. The total area is estimated at 275,000 dunums.

By implementing the plan, Israel has violated international principles which stress the inadmissibility of the transfer of population to the occupying force when war was continuing and no agreement has been reached allowing the occupation power to annex the territories.

Israel has also acted contrary to international laws which do not give any occupying power the right to announce annexation of territories. Such an announcement, even if issued, will never be legal, since annexation cannot be deemed as legal unless it is agreed upon under a peace treaty.

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new settlements dot the skyline around Jerusalem (J.T. photo)



Dr. Safyan Al Tal, director of the environment department at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment speaks at a press conference Monday about the United Nations Environment Conference which concluded in Nairobi on April 29 (Petra photo)

## U.N. meeting discusses desertification effects

AMMAN (Petra) — The world will suffer a \$26 billion loss as a result of desertification which threatens the producing parts of the globe, while the resources required to fight this problem do not exceed \$4.5 billion a year, director of the environment department at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Dr. Safyan Al Tal said Monday.

Mr. Tal was speaking at a press conference about the United Nations Environment Conference which concluded in Nairobi on April 29.

Dr. Tal said that participants from the 53 countries who attend the meeting adopted a decision by an absolute majority, with the U.S. abstaining, on the Israeli project to link the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea by canal.

The meeting condemned the idea in view of the irreparable

dangers it may inflict upon the people and environment of Jordan and the harm it could cause the people's and vital interests in the economic, agricultural and demographic fields.

The decision condemned the Israeli authorities refusal to receive a U.N. team of experts to investigate and collect data about the project.

Dr. Tal then spoke about the subjects discussed by the participants, saying that desertification was amongst the most important subjects raised during the meeting.

The desert area of Jordan now covers more than 88 per cent of the Kingdom's area, while the agricultural area does not exceed five per cent of the total, Dr. Tal said.

Dr. Tal also spoke about the misuse of land by citizens in Jordan and called for land reform to help put an end to desertification.

## 'Obeidat backs idea of religious advisory body

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat has welcomed the idea of having a special committee of religious leaders to advise him from time to time a various affairs.

He said that he approves of the formation of such committee to meet him occasionally for the purpose, according to a report in Al-Rai daily newspaper Monday.

The prime minister, who was speaking at a seminar held at the Islamic Cultural Centre in Amman, said the government will co-operate fully with the committee which is needed to help it shoulder its various responsibilities.

He said that the gap between the Ulema (religious leaders) and the government should be bridged, and co-operation between the two sides should exist for the benefit of the country.

This committee, he said, will

undoubtedly help the government to do what is right only.

Also speaking at the seminar were the former minister of awqaf and Islamic affairs, Kamel Al-Sharif, and other notable religious leaders.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Trade centre to be set up in Bucharest

AMMAN (Petra) — Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism Mohammad Saleh Hourani has returned home from Bucharest where he attended the meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Romanian Committee and signed a commercial agreement with Romania, the Jordan News Agency, Petra said Monday. According to the agreement, Petra added, a Jordanian commercial centre with a quota of \$2 million for the year 1984 will be established in Bucharest and a Romanian one will be established in Amman with the same quota.

### Loan to build cement firm housing

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Cement Factories Company (JCFC) has obtained a JD 1 million loan from the Social Security Corporation (SSC) at an annual interest rate of nine per cent to finance the JCFC's employee housing project.

### Conference to debate refugee affairs

AMMAN (Petra) — The conditions of Palestinian refugees in host Arab countries and ways of implementing decisions relating to remedying the problems they encounter will be discussed during a meeting of the Refugee Affairs Supervisors Conference, which will be held in Amman in August. During the week-long meeting, conferees will discuss, amongst other things, the services rendered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) to the Palestine refugees.

### Library director leaves for U.S.

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan Library director-general and President of the Jordan Library Association (JLA), Dr. Hani Al-Amad, left for Washington D.C. Monday at the invitation of the U.S. government to attend a conference on the promotion of library services in developing countries. The programme of the one month-long conference includes visits to five of the states in the U.S.

### City to speed up on phone installation

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Mohammad Shahid Ismail has said that Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al-Rawabdeh has replied to the TCC's request to speed up on the issue of orders to install new telephone lines. Mr. Ismail called on new subscribers whose names have been approved for new phones to call at the Amman Municipality to obtain the work orders.

## Women's rally declares solidarity with Lebanese

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Federation of Jordanian Women (NFJW) Monday organised a mass-gathering of women in solidarity with the struggle of Lebanese women in the Israeli occupied south Lebanon and Bekaa Valley and in support of a demonstration by women in Lebanon Monday.

The NFJW also issued a statement in which it affirmed its support and that of the Lebanese and Arab communities in the country for the Lebanese women's struggle against the arbitrary Israeli occupation of part of Lebanese territory.

The federation also called on all Arab women's federations to work inside their countries, along with their governments, for the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon and for the financial and moral support of Lebanon to rebuild its shattered

infrastructure fields and also to send cables to Arab women organisations in this respect.

The NFJW also hailed the Palestinian women strugglers being detained in Israeli prisons and all female defenders of human rights and public freedoms throughout the world.

Iraqi women were also praised by the federation for their struggle, along with their menfolk, in the face of Iranian aggression.

The women also decided to send a cable to His Majesty King Hussein lauding him on his firm pan-

Arab stands towards the issues facing the Arab Nation.

Participants in the mass-gathering also decided to send a cable of greeting to the president of the Lebanese women's group, Amira Nasriddin.

In it, they expressed the NFJW's solidarity with the Lebanese people's struggle to restore unity and freedom in their country.

June 4 has been declared Arab solidarity day with the people of Lebanon and their struggle.

The NFJW president, Haifa Al-Bashir, delivered a speech at the gathering in which she praised Arab women and pointed out the major role which woman can play in building and protecting the homeland.

Also taking part, was the wife of the Lebanese ambassador in Amman.

## Official calls for end to inter-Arab tariffs

AMMAN (Petra) — Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism Mohammad Saleh Al-Hourani Monday called for the promotion of trade among Arab countries and the removal of customs barriers and other obstacles that obstruct economic progress.

Mr. Hourani was addressing the opening session of a seminar on developing the export of industrial products among Arab states.

The seminar is being held at the Institute of Public Administration in co-operation with the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development (AOID).

Mr. Hourani said the trade exchange can best be promoted through the establishment of trade centres and bilateral trade agreements which help Arab countries to trade with one another

and with foreign countries.

He called for the creation of a central market in the Middle East region that can serve the area as a whole and can help the cause of industrial integration as well as encouraging industrialisation.

These steps are all in line with the aims and objectives of the Council of Arab Economic Unity and other specialised Arab organisations, Mr. Hourani added.

He said that the strategy of industrialisation is closely linked with the strategy of exportation, and industry cannot succeed unless certain positive elements of production are present.

These normally exist in the form of skilled labour, efficient services, quality production, good design, proper packing and competitiveness of prices, Mr. Hourani said.

These can all be achieved if proper co-ordination exists among Arab states in matters related to production and exportation, Mr. Hourani added.

### Sound supervision

Also speaking at the opening session was Mr. Abdullah 'Ulayyan, the IPA director-general, who said that trade in industrial products among Arab states reflects the scientific and technological progress of the Arab World. But this cannot be successful unless backed by a sound administrative system to supervise the industrial process and to take measured and sound decisions at the right moments, he said.

Taking part in the two-week seminar are 19 participants representing industrial organisations in Jordan, in addition to those in Somalia, Bahrain, Qatar, Syria, South and North Yemen, Sudan and Morocco.

The seminar is designed to develop the capabilities and skills of the participants and to improve their knowledge of matters pertaining to exports among Arab states, and between Arab states and the outside world.

The participants will discuss marketing and other issues like quality control, shipping, packaging and packing, customs tariffs, the classification of exported products, inter-Arab agreements and their role in developing trade, incentives for exportation, and working papers on the experiences of the participants in their own countries in these fields.

## Study compares poor, rich food consumption

AMMAN (J.T.) — A study on food consumption in Amman last summer has revealed that families with very high incomes consumed a large amount of red and white meat, rice, fruit, vegetables and dairy products.

In contrast, Amman families with low incomes consumed very little of these products where as their consumption of wheat, pulses, eggs, sugar and oil was much higher.

The study, prepared by Dr. Mohammad Hamdan from the

University of Jordan, said that bread is a basic commodity of families with low and medium incomes as well as those with high incomes.

Rich families consume 1,715 grammes of wheat per day, medium income families consume 1,930 grammes of wheat per day and those families with low income consume 2,040 grammes per day, it added.

The study also revealed that fruit, vegetables and sugar figured prominently in the diet of Amman families in general which indicates that consumers are obtaining their requirement of protein, minerals and vitamins.

Pulses and meat came second in importance and cooking oil and dairy products especially eggs came at the bottom of the list of foods consumed, the study said.

Dr. Hamdan recommended that a policy be drawn up to ensure that a balance be struck between the demand and supply of food products in any region and environment.


This, he said, calls for more attention to be given to the food security issue which is affected by political, economic and social considerations in Jordan.

He said that this objective cannot be achieved simply by way of controlling prices and subsidies.

The study, which sought to define the type of food consumed by residents of Amman in the summer, underlined the difference in

the type of food consumed in Amman stressed the need to exert serious efforts to promote agriculture and investment in farming and for the provision of food supplies at reasonable prices.

agriculture and investment in farming and for the provision of food supplies at reasonable prices.



**UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN  
LANGUAGES CENTRE  
ANNOUNCES**

The Language Centre at the University of Jordan announces that courses in Modern Standard Arabic for speakers of other languages will be offered this summer from 11th of June till 8th of August. Classes meet in the morning 20 hours per week Saturday-Wednesday. Three levels of instruction will be available: Beginning, intermediate, and advanced. The course fee is JD 100.

**Those interested in registering for the course, please call at the Language Centre, University of Jordan, between 9th and 13th of June.**



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## The need of the day

SEVENTEEN years have passed since the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the Jewish state remains adamant in its position not to withdraw or negotiate a settlement based on exchanging land for peace. The policies and practices pursued by Israel since 1967 clearly reflect the Zionist state's colonial aspirations and expansionist goals in the Arab region. Through a systematic expropriation of Palestinian land and terrorising its inhabitants away from their homes and property Israel seeks to impose a de facto annexation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip lending a deaf ear to United Nations resolutions which call for a total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

Despite repeated international condemnations of the Israeli policy of building settlements in the occupied territories, Jewish settlements are mushrooming in the West Bank, and particularly in Jerusalem, in the Zionist state's stepped-up attempts to expunge the historical identity of the Arab lands.

It seems that Israel believes that by changing the demographic character of the occupied territories it can create new historical facts and silence the resistance and struggle of the Palestinian people.

But the manifestations of the resistance struggle put up by our kinsmen in the occupied lands continue to deal major blows to the Zionist dreams which successive Israeli governments tried to turn into realities through practising institutionalised terrorism against the Palestinians.

Yet at the same time we should not and cannot underestimate the imminent dangers inherent in the Israeli settlements policy or dismiss Israeli schemes of Judaizing the Arab territories.

Israel's intransigence towards all peace initiatives and its continued pursuit of its expansionist goals can only be confronted with a strong Arab will and a unified Arab strategy.

To achieve such a strategy the first step should be oriented towards solving all inter-Arab differences, considering the Israeli threat as the unifying factor overshadowing everything. The next step should be the formulation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian formula that will provide the basis for the unified Arab strategy since the Jordanians and the Palestinians are the parties most affected by the Israeli designs and aggressive measures in the region.

A prompt convening of an Arab summit to formulate the final joint Arab strategy can provide a mechanism for its implementation.

Anything short of a unified pan-Arab stand to tackle the Israeli menace would only help the acceleration of the Zionist state's plans and designs to devour the occupied territories.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Hostilities should stop

DESPITE THE noticeable progress which the government of Lebanon has achieved, and despite the widening of the dialogue among the various factions on the future of the country, we hear of daily violations of the ceasefire and new obstacles that impede the arrival at a final solution of the Lebanese crisis.

The recent events have proved that a number of the warring factions in the country still adopt stands hostile to the government, opposing its actions. Perhaps this is their way of bargaining and manoeuvring to make more gains in the behind-the-scenes negotiations, or this could be the result of failure on the part of Lebanese leaders to control their armed groups who fight one another in the streets of Beirut.

Every positive step on the part of the Lebanese government to reach a settlement is being confronted and responded to with a new outbreak of fighting between the militias. Mr. Rashid Karami's statement to parliament in Beirut has in fact embodied all the measures that might be taken to reach a solution to the problems and had drawn up a map of reforms that the factions have been struggling to achieve. Yet, it seems that the problems have not ended, and the factional leaders must exert double efforts if they want to reach a formula that ensures peace and security for their country.

#### Al Dustour: Heroic struggle

ON THE second anniversary of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its siege of Beirut, it is clearer than ever before that the Zionists, despite their war machine and aggressive power have failed to achieve any of their objectives or gains in Lebanon. Two years after the invasion, the Israelis find themselves being driven gradually out of Lebanon in shame.

For the first time in the history of wars against the Arabs, Israel's occupation is being transformed into a jagged stabbing its side instead of being a trump card for negotiations. This invasion has indeed become a wound from which Israel's human and economic resources are being sapped and one that has put an end to Zionist ambitions of expansionism and hegemony.

The Lebanese resistance in the South Lebanon has made the Israelis eager to get rid of this difficult situation and nightmare which have been irking its soldiers. Even the very small achievement of having a liaison office in Beirut is on the way of being removed, thanks to the steadfastness of the Lebanese people and their struggle against the occupying force. The resistance in southern Lebanon has again proved to the Arabs that the Israeli enemies understand only one language: that of force, and force shall they get until they are driven out completely from Lebanese territory.

#### Al Ra'i: Exemplary resistance

ON THE second anniversary of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon one should pay tribute to the heroic Lebanese resistance whose members are transcending all factional differences and have a common goal: to get the Israelis out of their country. They are intent on destroying this Israeli enemy, who has destroyed their country in the most barbaric manner humanity has ever witnessed throughout history.

The Lebanese resistance have proved two things: first, that Lebanon's belonging to the Arab Nation is something that stands no compromise or question, and second, that despite the difficult conditions under which the resistance freedom fighters are operating, they are giving a lesson in patriotism to the rest of the Lebanese who are involved in their factional fighting in the north.

Any observer of the developments in the South of Lebanon can testify to the heroism with which these brave men are confronting the enemy, and this proves to the Arabs that these men believe in Lebanon's unity and freedom for the Lebanese and liberation of their land as a top of the list of their priorities. Their sense of patriotism and belonging to their country and their struggle to free Lebanon is worthy of respect by all Arabs and mostly by the other Lebanese who are doing nothing for their country except contributing to its destruction.

# What form does our saviour take?

By Rami G. Khouri

I HAVE just returned from spending two weeks in the Gulf region to research a series of articles I am writing for a London-based magazine on international banking and finance. While I was in the lower Gulf, I found myself in the midst of about 50 other journalists from all over the world who were in the area to cover the escalating attacks on oil tankers and other ships in the Gulf.

I may have been the only journalist who was not chasing burning ships around the suddenly newsworthy waters of the Gulf; rather, I spent my time talking to bankers, economists, government officials and a wide range of Arab and foreign businessmen resident in the Gulf. It has been a most sobering experience, for it has reinforced two concepts that I have been advocating in print for many years.

The first is that the international press consistently overlooks the most meaningful implications of daily news events in the countries of this part of the world. The second is that the countries of this part of the world, particularly the Arab countries, are being subjected to tests of their durability such as they have never experienced before. From what I see happening these days, I am not very encouraged by the response of the Arab states to the challenges facing them, either on the eastern or western fronts of the Arab Nation, to use the popular current terminology.

The international press, for assorted reasons too complex to discuss in detail here, has been most interested in two aspects of the Iran-Iraq war in the Gulf: whether the attacks on ships in the Gulf would cur off the Western world's supplies of Gulf oil, and whether the escalating hostilities might bring other Arab states or even the United States into the fighting.

While these may be logical questions for foreign journalists or observers to ask in the current circumstances, I think they both miss the more important issue that should be at stake from the Arab perspective. That issue is nothing less than the ability of the Gulf Arab states to deal with the challenge of the Gulf war in a manner that affirms the logic and meaningfulness of their status as modern nation-states.

Oil is not the issue here. The issue, rather, is the willingness and the ability of the Gulf Arab states to respond to the single most important challenge to their national wellbeing that they have faced since becoming independent at various times during the past half a century. If Arab oil shipments or maritime loading installations are already threatened by the Gulf war, it would be logical to expect Iran to raise the stakes by perhaps attacking Arab desalination plants, power plants or oil refineries. Such attacks would hit the heart of Arab economies, and would threaten the very existence of the Arab Gulf states that are still based

largely on the production of oil and the development of an industrial base based almost exclusively on oil products or the availability of cheap energy that is associated with oil production.

Therefore, I find it particularly ironic that the immediate thrust of Arab self-defence strategies has been to ask the United States and other Western states for fast shipments of sophisticated weaponry to be used to fight off the Iranians. Where, I wonder, are our memories, and where, I also wonder, is our adherence to the standard of intellectual and moral honesty that we have asked, in vain, the rest of the world to exhibit?

I remember clearly the declarations of the Arab World in the years of the Algerian revolution, the Vietnam war and the last months of the Shah of Iran. I remember the stirring, and accurate, declarations about the futility of guns in the face of powerful challenges based on a fanatic human will to fight to the end. We never lost an opportunity to remind the world that all the armory of the United States could not come to the rescue of a people — any people — that was fired by the fanaticism of its own beliefs. Neither have we lost an opportunity to remind the Soviet Union that its military strength could never subdue the courage of the people of Afghanistan. And we still tell anyone who will listen that all the military prowess of Israel

and its American backers will never break the back of the Palestinian people's will to achieve its right to national self-determination.

So it is a bit worrying to see the Arab states quickly seeking swift supplies of Western weapons to make it through this latest challenge in the Gulf war. Will advanced American weapons really do the job? What form does our saviour take today in the Gulf war? More AWACS planes? Stinger missiles? Hawk missile batteries?

I would be more comforted by seeing the development of political processes in the Arab states by which the ordinary Arab citizen could have the opportunity to make his and her voice heard about how he or she would like to participate in the defence of both individual Arab states and collective Arab resources. Where is the fanaticism of an Arab citizenry dedicated to the sacrifices required to preserve Arab nation-states and enhance genuine Arab defence capabilities? Where is the Arab public debate about national priorities in the field of self-defence and national self-reliance? Where, ultimately, is the Arab public debate about how we allowed ourselves to reach a situation where we have to turn impulsively to Western arms supplies for shipments of weapons to face up to a sudden threat?

I find it doubly ironic, and just as troubling, that Arab

requests for American arms, even in an emergency situation, are still subject to the approval of the Israeli government and Israel's allies in the domestic American political arena. To make matters worse, the Israeli government last week introduced new regulations by which Palestinian children throwing stones at Israeli cars are now subject to being jailed for 20 years.

Twenty years is a long time in the life of an individual. But 20 years is an even longer time in the life of nation-states. One asks with some bewilderment and a great deal of anguish: What have the Arab states done in the past 20 years to enhance their self-defence capabilities? To enhance their durability? To enhance their very survival in the face of external threats? Where are the political processes that provide the individual commitment of Arab men and women to their nation-states, to their identities as sovereign entities, and to their future as meaningful national units?

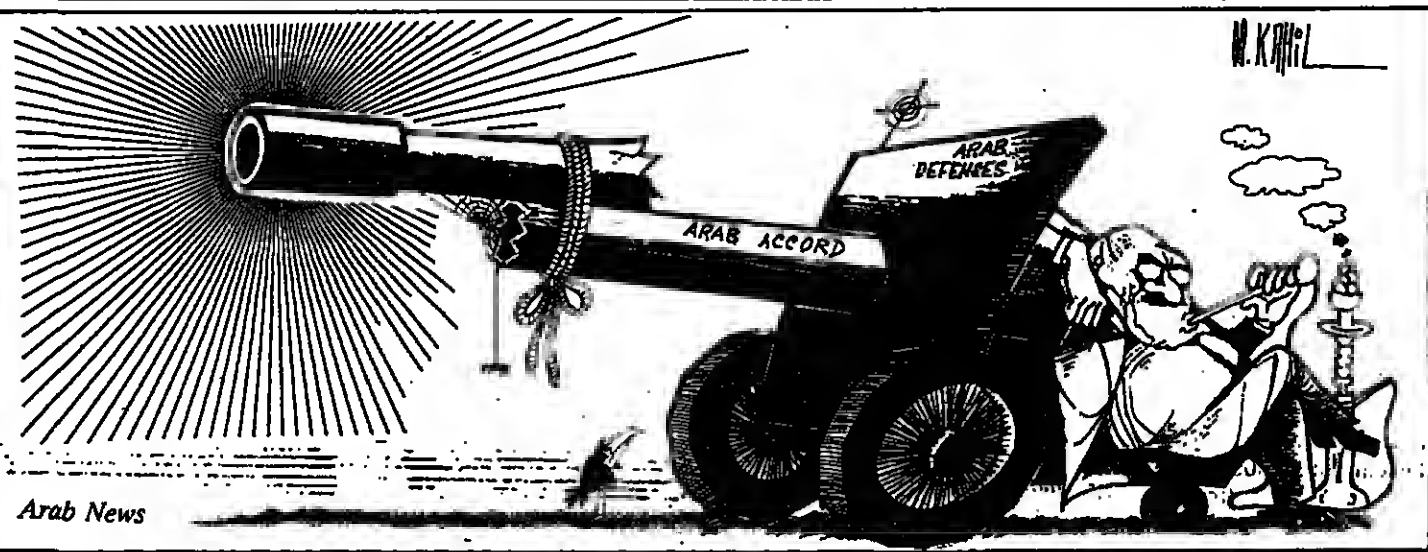
I would think that it is in these areas, rather than in the weaponry at one's disposal, that the answer lies to our ability to get through the current crisis and to aspire to meet the challenges of the future.

We have claimed for decades that Israel's military superiority is no guarantor of Israel's long-term existence. So why is it that we turn so quickly to the provision of foreign military supplies as the answer to

our immediate military threats in the Gulf? We are proud to remind the world that our Palestinian children living under Israeli occupation have not been deterred by harsh Israeli reprisals against them for throwing stones, waving the Palestinian flag or simply daring to say in public that theirs is a Palestinian and an Arab identity that will not bow down to the power of guns, jails or torture. But when we are at the receiving end of an external military threat in the Gulf, we seek safety and comfort in the very same American weaponry that we claim has been so futile in the hands of the Israelis. There is a contradiction here that should be dealt with.

If Israel, oil or Iran never existed, there would still exist a mass of hundreds of millions of Arab people who would wish to prove their viability as coherent nation-states based on the twin principles of individual dignity and the citizenry's participation in the decisions of the state.

The current crisis in the Gulf highlights this fact more dramatically than anything else that has happened in the Arab World in many decades. Whatever happens in the Gulf in the coming weeks, months or years, this fact will emerge once again to stare us all in the face. If Stinger missiles help us get through the current crisis to deal with this fact, we should look back and say not that we were right, but that we were lucky.



## Berkeley today votes on American aid to Israel

SUPPORTERS OF a just and even-handed U.S. policy in the Middle East have a profound stake in recent events in Berkeley, Calif. There, an initiative appearing on the city's June 5 ballot has asked Berkeley's voters to oppose U.S. aid to Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

The Israeli lobby has taken note of this initiative and has launched a nationwide campaign to defeat the proposal, specifically singling out Arab-American involvement in the initiative.

The following is a summary of the events and issues surrounding this fight:

During summer and fall 1983, Berkeley student activists in the Committee for Academic Freedom in the Israeli-Occupied Territories (CAFOT) joined with ADC members and Jewish activists in the International Jewish Peace Union and members of the New Jewish Agenda in the Berkeley area to propose a ballot initiative focusing on the use of U.S. aid to Israel to support illegal settlements in the occupied territories.

Together, the groups agreed on the wording for the measure and registered with Berkeley city authorities as TAPME: Taxpayers for Peace in the Middle East, to sponsor what is known as the Settlement Initiative, or Measure E.

The initiative states: "The people of the City of Berkeley call on the United States government to reduce its yearly aid to Israel by an amount equal to what it determines to be the most accurate approximation of what Israel spends annually on its settlements in the occupied territories of the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights."

A petitioning drive was launched during the fall and winter to secure 4,800 signatures of registered Berkeley voters needed for the proposal to appear on the ballot. On Jan. 23, 1984, TAPME filed more than 7,100 signatures with the city clerk. Two weeks later, Measure E received approval to appear on the June 5 ballot.

Opposition to Measure E was minimal as long as it still lacked ballot status. However, once it became apparent that

the measure would appear before Berkeley voters, some members of the Berkeley City Council joined with local Jewish leaders to launch an attack on the initiative as an "attempt by Israel's enemies to manipulate the American people for their own objectives."

A group calling itself the "Coalition for Peace and Justice in the Middle East" sent out a letter to Jewish leaders nationwide, ignoring the support for TAPME among Jews, and attacking Arab-American involvement. The group threatened to set up "a steady stream of leaders, precinct walkers and other volunteers in the No on E Campaign."

The letter concluded, "We plan to do more than merely defeat Measure E by a narrow margin. We want to win so substantially that we send a message to the ADC and others of Israel's enemies, both here and abroad."

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency covered both the activities of the Coalition and its accusations that Measure E is an "Arab front." Articles on the Coalition's campaign against

Measure E have appeared in Jewish community newspapers across the country.

The charge that TAPME is an "Arab front" denigrates the efforts of all Berkeley-area activists and community leaders — regardless of their ethnic origins — who have played leading roles in TAPME. The opposition hopes that the specter of "Berkeley voters becoming the pawns of local Arab groups," as the Northern California Jewish Bulletin editorialized, will scare Berkeley voters into turning down Measure E.

Supporters of Measure E include Berkeley Mayor Gus Newport, singer Joan Baez, MIT Professor Noam Chomsky, Columbia University Professor Edward Said, Princeton Professor Richard Falk, former U.S. Reps. Paul Findley and Paul McCloskey, pacifist leaders Daniel and Philip Berigan, Berkeley community activist Ying Lee Kelly, and more than two dozen Berkeley-area academic and political figures. — The Sacramento Bee, California.

## NATO suffers sting of Dutch decision

By John Rogers

LONDON — The Dutch decision Saturday to delay a final stand on deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles for 18 months and to make a Soviet missile buildup a condition marked the first break in NATO's marked front on the issue.

But its complex formula appeared to put the burden on Moscow to prevent an eventual decision in favour of missile deployments in the Netherlands.

Rather than committing itself now to deploy 48 U.S. cruise missiles from 1986, as envisaged under a 1979 NATO plan, the government said it would take a final decision in November 1985 to deploy them if Moscow increased its arsenal of SS-20 missiles beyond today's level.

According to NATO figures, Moscow has 378 triple-warhead SS-20s at 42 bases, with three more bases under construction which would add 27 missiles to the total in the coming months.

Under a cabinet agreement des-

igned to heal deep divisions over the deployments, the Netherlands government also said it would deploy its share of cruise missiles if the two superpowers reached an accord limiting medium-range missiles.

The twin formula appeared to tell Moscow that it could prevent an eventual decision in favour of Dutch deployments by pegging its SS-20 numbers, or that it could limit the number of U.S. missiles to be based in the Netherlands by reaching an arms control accord with Washington.

NATO allies had put strong pressure on The Hague not to place conditions on implementing the 1979 "two-track" decision to deploy 572 new U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in five European countries while negotiating balanced reductions with Moscow.

Deployments started late last year in Britain, West Germany and Italy — triggering a Soviet walkout from nuclear arms control talks with the United States —

and are due to begin next year in Belgium.

The United States and other major NATO partners saw a united front behind the deployments as vital in dealing with Moscow.

NATO governments said the Soviets would only negotiate a deal with Washington on nuclear arms if it saw the West was serious in its resolve to build up its nuclear defences in Europe unless there was an agreement.

The United States has repeatedly stated it is ready to resume medium-range missile talks, but NATO officials have said fresh negotiations are unlikely this year.

There was no immediate sign whether the Netherlands' NATO partners would view Saturday's decision as weakening prospects of getting Moscow back to negotiations.

NATO ministers have also argued that Dutch refusal to accept cruise missiles could re-open the issue in other European countries where anti-nuclear movements

have so far been unable to prevent governments implementing the NATO plan.

"You weaken NATO seriously if there is any deviation from the basic plan by any country, and that would lend encouragement to elements in other countries to re-open the question," U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger said in April.

"That would be a very great boon to the Soviets," he added. Successful siting of the first wave of rockets — nine Pershing-2 in West Germany and 16 cruises each in Britain and Italy — took the sting out of anti-nuclear protests.

But a decision by the Netherlands to put conditions on deployment could give new momentum to the anti-nuclear campaigns as new waves of missiles arrive.

Public opinion polls have consistently shown that a majority in all five basing countries oppose the U.S. missiles.

## Uprising aftermath still plagues Cameroun air

By W. Joseph Campbell  
Associated Press

YAOUNDE — Cameroun has long been the exception in West-Central Africa.

The nation took pride in being what some economists called "the number one low-risk nation" on the black African continent.

It is self-sufficient in food production and has judiciously managed its modest oil wealth. It numbers "ethnic, religious and linguistic communities have been inclined to co-exist."

Above all, Cameroun prided itself in political stability, in being one of a few African states to have changed leaders peacefully and constitutionally.

But before dawn on April 6, Cameroun's reputation was shaken. Disgruntled elements of the elite presidential palace guards tried to overthrow the civilian government of President Paul Biya.

The fighting raged for two days in Yaounde, the rambling, verdant capital, before loyal army units crushed the rebellion that the government said killed 70 people and independent sources said took about 500 lives.

In subsequent secret trials, death sentences were passed against 46 suspected rebels and 185 others were sentenced from two years to life imprisonment.

Camerounians have struggled to come to terms with what they frequently describe as a devastating episode. Mr. Biya urged them "to turn resolutely towards the future," but an uncommon sense of unease prevails in the country of 8.9 million people.

Police roadblocks are a nightly fixture in the capital. Hotel rooms are periodically searched before dawn and armed soldiers are assigned to all domestic airline flights to Yaounde.

"Camerounians have lived through a shocking experience," a government minister said, "and it will take us time to recover."

How enduring the blow will be to Cameroun's enviable reputation depends. Western and Camerounian analysts say, on the resolve and strength of the low-keyed Biya.

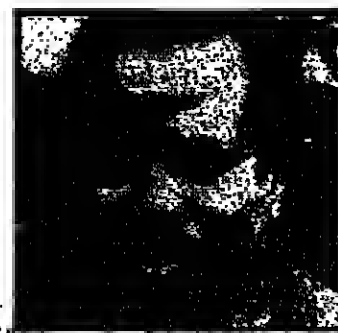
"Biya must become firmer," the journalist said. "Otherwise, Cameroun could come under the serious influence of the military which came to his rescue."

Mr. Biya, 51, a consensus-seeking administrator, probably never aspired to be president. He has been faulted, since taking power in November 1982, for failing to assert vigorous leadership in a nation of more than 200 tribes, as many languages and a delicate mix of Muslims, Christians and animists.

His absence from public view for five weeks after the uprising fostered what one Western analyst called "a perplexing and alarming sense of drift."

Sympathetic observers said Mr. Biya had been preoccupied with fighting a rear-guard action.

His predecessor, Ahmadou Ahidjo, a northern Muslim, ruled Cameroun from its independence from France in 1960 until he res-



Paul Biya

igned suddenly for unspecified health reasons in November 1982. Power transferred smoothly and promptly to Mr. Biya, a southern Christian and the then prime minister. But relations between the two men quickly eroded.

Mr. Biya's Information Ministry, in a recent document, charged that Mr. Ahidjo never left the political scene and that he wanted to remain "master of political affairs."

"Ahidjo's been working to do Biya in," said a senior Western diplomat in Yaounde.

After resigning, Ahidjo continued to exert considerable influence, notably as president of Cameroun's sole political party.

He insisted in a January 1983 interview with the Cameroon Tribune that the party "defines the political guidelines of the state, and the government implements them."

When Mr. Ahidjo went to southern France last August, he was accused of plotting to assassinate Mr. Biya, tried in absentia in February and sentenced to death. Mr. Biya later commuted the verdict to a prison term.

Mr. Ahidjo, who accused Mr. Biya of installing "a police state," denounced the trial as a "judicial massacre."

Government officials said they believe Mr. Ahidjo then began to orchestrate the uprising. Mr. Ahidjo denied involvement, but told reporters in France when the outcome was uncertain. "If my supporters are involved in a coup, they will gain the upper hand, I think."

Mr. Ahidjo created the Palace Guard. Its ranks were filled largely by well-trained, well-equipped northerners, who reportedly were generously rewarded when Mr. Ahidjo resigned the presidency.

The guard, said one mid-level government official, "was a time-bomb just waiting to go off."

The guard has been disbanded and many analysts said the coup attempt severely damaged Mr. Ahidjo's popularity in Cameroun.

"After everything that has happened in the past several months, I don't think Mr. Ahidjo is central to the political life here anymore," said a European diplomat.

Other analysts said they expect that, relieved of Mr. Ahidjo's looming challenge, Mr. Biya will emerge as a more forthright leader.

"The body politic of this country has suffered an enormous shock, and survived," said a senior European diplomat. "And I imagine that having shots fired at your palace for two days has to be character-forming."



## Diary

**HIS MAJESTY** the King has finally given up smoking — like the rest of smokers should do. The Monarch had been a smoker for many years. A Royal Palace official happily noted a remark made by the King recently that "smoking is bad for you. I've given it up myself." The official to whom the royal remark was made was spotted with a cigarette of course. Protocol officials were not readily available for comment, but a senior palace employee was happy to hear of the good news. "It is Ramadan here. And His Majesty naturally would not be smoking during the day," he said. "But, in any case, we all should be happy to hear of the good news."

**NEXT-DOOR** neighbour and brother, HRH Crown Prince Hassan, is keeping his fitness too. A non-smoker, the energetic crown prince is always in shape, practising several kinds of sports, and excelling at them. On the 23rd of last month (May) Prince Hassan received his Fourth Dan in the martial art of Taekwon-do, thus becoming a Taekwon-do Master, as distinct from player. The crown prince started his training for Taekwon-do in 1974. He received his First Dan in 1975; his Second Dan in 1976; and the Third in 1979, in which year he was selected as president of the Jordan Taekwon-do-Karate-Judo Federation. In 1980 the crown prince was selected as vice-president of the Asian Taekwon-do Federation; and on May 23 of this year received his Fourth Dan to become a Master. The ratings of Dan 1, 2, 3 are for players only, and all ratings should be observed by the World Taekwon-do Federation, which sends test committees to examine players on many subjects related to the art.

**ALOUFUK ALIQTISSADI** (Economic Horizon), the Jordanian magazine that was suspended by the government nearly two years ago, is about to be re-launched, according to informed sources in Amman. Not only that, but the government is also planning to issue new licences to a new Arabic daily and any other number of new newspapers and magazines that are applied for, the sources said. If true, the new policy on press and publications would be an extreme departure from restrictive policies followed by previous Jordanian governments in this respect. It was not exactly clear when Al Oufuk will re-appear and whether all of its previous owners will be the same, but it looks certain that veteran journalists Mreivid Al Tal, its director-general, and Tareq Masarweh, the editor-in-chief, will be in the saddle once again. The government suspended publication of the magazine in 1982 apparently over political lines adopted by the editors at the time. The new Arabic daily that is allegedly about to be launched is to be called Al Ayam (days), and its editor is expected to be veteran Jordanian journalist Rakan Al Majidi who now writes a weekly column for Al Dustour. Al Ayam will be owned by a consortium of wealthy Jordanian businessmen, it is further understood.

**A GOOD FRIEND** of nearly all Jordanian journalists, Swedish diplomat Mathias Mossberg, is, unfortunately, leaving town. The Swedish charge d'affaires is headed for London, where he wanted to be after three years in Jordan, to take up a new post at the Swedish embassy there as political officer. Mrs. Mossberg, Ulrika, will thus be returning to diplomatic service after a stint as a journalist here. She worked for the Jordan Times for several months during last year and in 1982 and has also sent articles to Swedish newspaper on the Kingdom. She will be joining the economic section at the embassy in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Mossberg's departure from Jordan coincides with a move by the Swedish ambassador to Lebanon and Jordan to take up residence in Amman. The envoy, Mr. Inegmar Stjernberg, appears to have found the right place following a visit last month by an official from Sweden's Ministry of Construction to the Kingdom, for the purpose. Mr. Stjernberg will doubtless enjoy the setting in Amman, say fellow diplomats currently on assignments here.

**DIPLOMATS GO**, others come. East Germany has decided to set up an independent embassy in Amman, and government officials from East Berlin are currently in the Kingdom to find a suitable premises for the embassy, the Jordan Times has learned. At the present, the GDR embassy in Damascus is the seat of the ambassador to both Syria and Jordan. West German diplomats in Amman are not at all jealous about their brothers from the East joining them here, it seems. "After all, relations between West and East Germany are steadily improving," they say.

**A CONTROVERSY** is shrouding the Amman Chamber of Industry these days. In a letter of resignation to President of the Chamber Issam Baidar, a member of the board of directors, Fuad Qattan said he is resigning because he had differences with the rest of the members of the board over how to handle "the issue concerning the director of the chamber", Ali Dajani. It was learned that Mr. Qattan resigned because of a misunderstanding between Mr. Baidar and Mr. Dajani over unidentified issues. The misunderstanding, according to insiders, led to the relieving of Mr. Dajani from his post. However, Mr. Dajani told the Jordan Times he did not resign, but did not elaborate. Deputy director of the Chamber Abdul Hamid Omar said the reason for Mr. Qattan's resignation is not clear yet, but "it will be known in a couple of days."

## Fall in prices makes French winegrowers' temper rise

Temper have always risen in south-western France as the wine price fell, but David Housego reports that winegrowers are being encouraged to modernize and improve quality rather than going on the rampage.

PARIS — Jean Huillet is a burly French winegrower from the south who wears his long hair in ringlets and flashes a stud in one ear. He claims to be able to mobilise a force of 3,000 winegrowers in eight to 10 hours.

With his gypsy looks and powerful lungs, Mr. Huillet is a well-known figure among the wine producers of the Midi as a leader of one of the semi-clandestine "action committees."

Under the benign neglect of the police, the committees have for years disrupted road and rail traffic, ransacked prefects' offices and emptied lorries bringing imported wine into France as a way of forcing the attention of a distant government on the southern winegrowers' grievances.

Mr. Huillet calls the action committees the "secular arm" of the trade union movement and, drawing on France's revolutionary past, an example of "direct democracy" at work.

Over recent weeks, however, he has had to restrain his followers. With wine vats overflowing and prices stagnant, the Midi wine producers had been on the rampage since February pulling up rail lines, halting road traffic and on one occasion burning two English pleasure boats in protest against Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's EEC policies.

But a "commando" raid on April 20 on the Leclerc supermarket in Carcassonne went badly wrong when, in circumstances still to be explained, the whole building was set alight causing damage of about FF 30 million (\$3.5 million). The local action committee immediately disclaimed responsibility for an act of arson without precedent even in the violent annals of Midi winegrowers.

For the leaders of the movement it brought a warning signal that they might have lost control of a militant group within their rank and file. It also brought them into direct confrontation with the police, who arrested six winegrowers and drafted riot forces into Carcassonne as a deterrent against further violence.

Many in France fear that the fresh flare-up in the south is part of a wider and more worrying trend. This is the apparently increasing readiness of interest groups from farmworkers to steel workers to resort to violence to defend their corporatist status against the inroads of recession and rationalisation.

For the Socialist Party the unrest in the south also carries warning signals in that the Languedoc-Roussillon region has been a traditional bastion of the Left that voted more solidly for

Mr. Mitterrand in the 1981 presidential election than any other region in France. "Our politics are the colour of our wine," says Mr. Andre Cases, another winegrowers' leader, for whom red has more than symbolic value.

Worried at the potential erosion of Socialist Party support, Mr. Mitterrand saw a delegation of winegrowers from the Midi and is to visit the area early next year.

In Montpellier, the capital of the Languedoc-Roussillon region, the reaction to this year's disturbances has been more philosophical. "Passions rise and fall with the price of wine," Mr. Robert Capdeville, the Socialist president of the regional council, tells his advisers.

Officials say that, though the demonstration by 6,000 winegrowers at Narbonne in February was the largest in the Midi for some years, its size was still well below the massive demonstrations of 10 or 20 years ago.

Local opinion is also increasingly turning against the use of violence, which is seen as damaging to a region attempting to establish a new image attractive to the sunbelt industries of tourism, high technology and the intensive cultivation of Mediterranean produce.

For the remaining 31,000 full-time winegrowers who span the Aude and Hérault valleys and the department of the Gard — 70,000 if part-time growers are included as well — weigh heavily in the politics of the region, they

only account for 17 per cent of the wealth it generates.

The winegrowers' problem is that they have been doubly squeezed by changing European tastes in wine drinking and by increasing competition from other low-cost wine growing regions, such as Spain, Italy, Chile and Australia.

The Midi has traditionally produced the cheap red wine that once stood on every working Frenchman's table and was as much part of the popular image of France as the Basque beret and the long French loaf.

Frenchmen now drink less wine but more of better quality. In 1969-70 the French drank five million hectolitres of higher quality "appellation contrôlée" wines and 41 million hectolitres of table wines, mostly from the Midi. They now drink 10 million hectolitres of AC wines and 30 million hectolitres of table wines.

A great many winegrowers have thus seen their earnings slip below the French minimum wage. But Mr. Francois Dubin, head of the Chamber of Agriculture in Montpellier, says that comparisons are difficult to make because of the large numbers of winegrowers who have second incomes.

This year their earnings have fallen sharply because the 1983 wine crop was some 20 per cent down on the outstanding 1982 crop, while prices have remained unchanged. The EEC has decided against financing exceptional dis-

tillation measures that would reduce the surplus by five million hectolitres and provide winegrowers with over 80 per cent of the market prices.

Looming in the background is the Midi producers' fear that the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EEC will further flood the market.

Mr. Jean Huillet is one of those who believes that the Midi will not reverse the tide by indiscriminate violence. "An improvement in quality from now on, that is our only chance," he has been quietly telling his followers. The co-operative which he runs at Valrosa in the Hérault valley has for a long time been replanting, further improving the quality by strict control over wine making and by giving more attention to marketing.

The new emphasis on marketing is widespread in the Midi, where growers see they have lost ground in export markets to Italy and Spain. With state and local authority assistance a new co-operative venture, Caves Bon Lui, has been launched which is planning to sell light table wines in cans. It has brought in a marketing specialist from Perrier, the mineral water group, to help it to expand abroad.

Along the slopes higher quality "appellation contrôlée" wines are being developed with names that are winning a growing reputation in Britain and elsewhere — Costieres du Gard, Minervois, Cotes de Roussillon and Cotes de

Languedoc.

At the same time many winegrowers have uprooted their vines to replant their land with fruit and vegetables. But both winegrowers and farmers are finding that prices are inadequate to cover the cost of the large investments they have made. Ambitious young winegrowers, says Mr. Dubin, have been strangled by the weight of debt.

But the storm centre of the present unrest is where change has been least. This is in the dry plain between Beziers and Narbonne, which still produces the low grade five-six degree wine that needs to be blended with stronger Italian wines before it is fit to serve.

This region made its fortune out of such wine in the prosperous years at the end of the last century, when the development of rail transport opened up the French market. The growers still are none too scrupulous on how they boost quantity. But buyers are few and the EEC is increasingly reluctant to subsidise the surplus. The area thus provides the action committees with many of their most militant members.

The Socialists, who had backed the winegrowers in their grievances before they came to power, are now advocates of change and restructuring. But they find it difficult to explain their shift in tack, and expect to suffer the consequences in the European elections in June. — Financial Times news feature.

## Sabah develop nent plans snubbed by office-job psychology

By Dilip Mukerjee

KUALA LUMPUR — The youth of the poor, nomadic tribes of Malaysia's state of Sabah want no part either of farming or of the nation's plans to turn that part of the island of Borneo into a middle class farming community.

The hard work and low returns of farming compares poorly to that of well-paid and secure, though very scarce, jobs in government or industry. Plans to develop new, high value crops, improve yields from existing ones, and encourage Sabah's tribal peoples to change from shifting slash and burn farming to settled cultivation have been hit by severe manpower shortages, while the young live in hopes of white collar jobs.

The centre-piece of these plans is the town of Keningau, a settlement of 2,800 households, about 100 kilometres south of Sabah's capital, Kota Kinabalu. Keningau has five secondary schools, a new, floodlit sports stadium, two golf courses and a largely vacant 65-room modern hotel.

These amenities are a legacy of the timber boom which came to the town in the late 1970s, when logging moved from the well exploited west coast to the relatively untapped east. But the timber boom died quickly as natural forests were felled, and many government agencies are trying to shift Keningau's economic basis to agriculture and plantation forestry.

The Sabah Forestry Development Authority (SAFODA) plans a man-made forest around Karamat, a village 45 minutes from Keningau by jeep. Having acquired the land, it is looking for settlers to plant a hardy native Australian gum tree (Acacia mangium), which grows up to 10 metres in two years. In 13-25 years, it could be yielding more mar-

ketable timber a year than that of a natural forest.

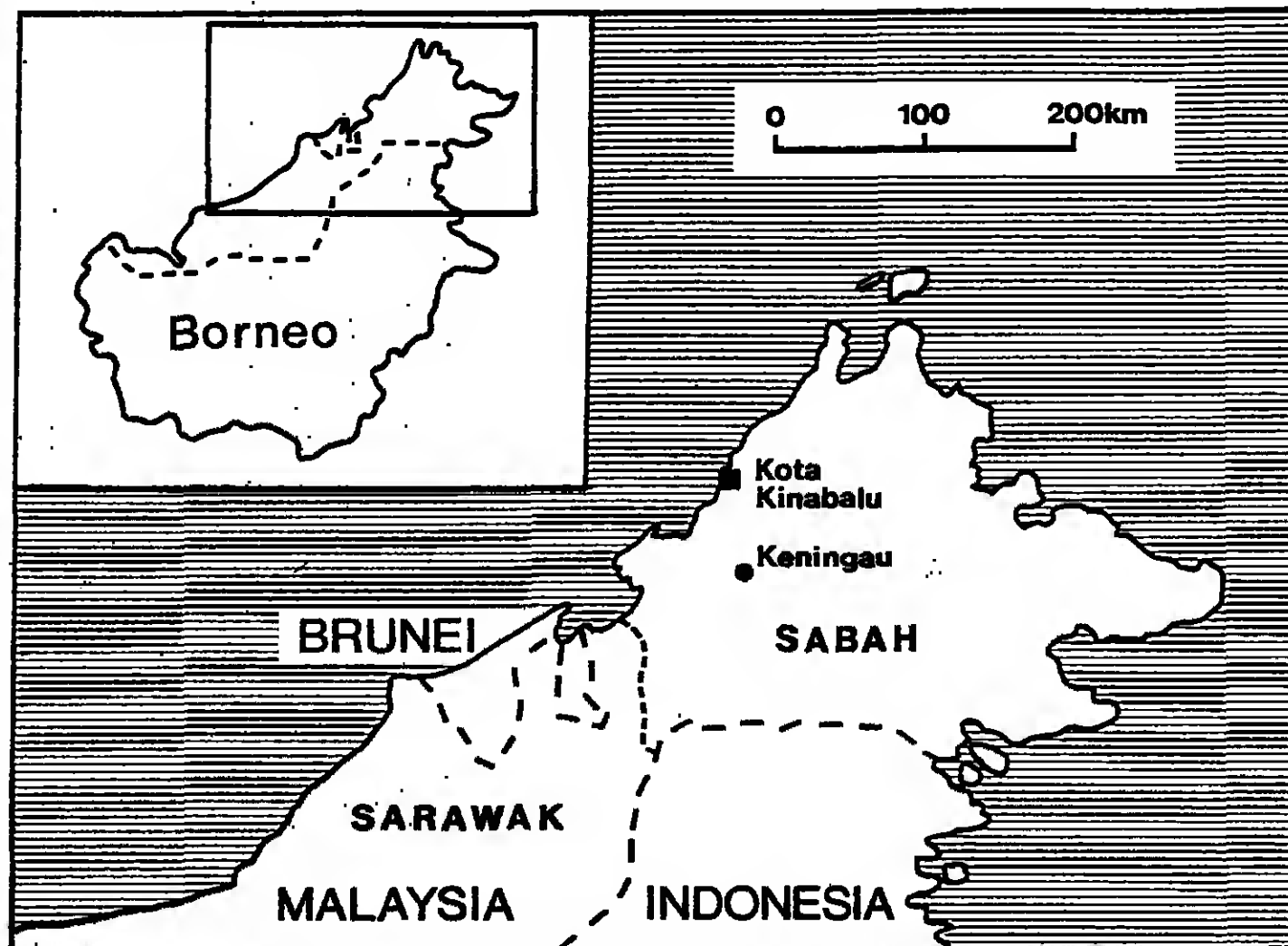
Inducements such as two-room houses connected to water and electricity are being offered. Settlers will have to work for 150 days per year at a daily wage of about \$6. For the rest of the time they can tend their own holdings or work in other income-generating activities that SAFODA hopes to organise. They are promised a share in the plantation ownership and in the eventual profits. Despite all this, there have been so few applicants within the 18-50 age limits that the limits may have to be relaxed.

Only 30 per cent of the land opened up by the Sabah Land Development Board has found settlers, so the state has decided to farm the rest commercially using hired labour. This offers few opportunities for Sabahans though, since half the state's labour force consists of immigrants.

Another agency, the Rural Development Corporation (KPD) has three different schemes in Keningau. One is a pepper farm, set up as a joint venture with 15 smallholders who have contributed 50 ha (125 acres) of land. Pepper is a crop new to Sabah, and KPD expects large profits.

Planting began in 1979, and the first harvest of about 50 tonnes was reaped last year; this is expected to increase to 300 tonnes by 1986. Costs are high, but big profits are expected once the breakeven point is reached next year. This will be shared 60:40 between KPD and the landowners, who can meanwhile work as wage labourers on the project at \$3-4 per day. Of the 45 people now working there, only a handful — mostly women — are from the landowning families. The rest had to be recruited elsewhere.

The same holds true for a similar joint venture to grow coffee, where the landowners have ele-



ated to be sleeping partners. Under a third scheme, KPD has developed a large tract as pasture, and cattle are brought in from Sabah-owned farms in northern Australia to be fattened.

The project is making money but has not encouraged cattle-raising among smallholders, as was hoped. Although they have traditionally reared buffaloes, mainly for use as draught animals,

they are not easily persuaded to take on the trouble of raising cattle for market in such a climate.

Efforts to popularise high yielding strains of rice, the crop traditionally most valued by smallholders, have failed; 80 per cent of the area under rice in Sabah uses traditional varieties with yields one-third lower than the Malaysian average.

Government planners say sma-

llholders are not willing to accept the extra work and extra risks of higher yielding varieties, despite the expected extra profits. Sabah's permanent secretary for agriculture, Felix Goling, says that large-scale, mechanised farming on large estates may be the only viable answer.

Such mechanised farming is being tried near Sabah's border with Indonesia. But even here,

immigrants may have to be brought in to provide the little wage labour needed.

Meanwhile, Sabah's native tribespeople continue to tend their smallholdings by traditional methods, growing food for the clans. Whether they can be persuaded to farm for the market — and so support Sabah's development plans — remains uncertain. — Earthscan feature.

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# El Gran Senor, favourite for English Derby classic

EPSOM, England (R) — Thirty years after his first English Derby victory, Lester Piggott is still making the headlines as he bids for his 10th win in the classic horse race here on Wednesday.

The last-minute booking of 48-year-old Piggott for the second favourite Alphonso has already sent the odds tumbling from 6-1 to 9-2.

When millions of once-a-year backers make their selection on race-day, Alphonso is almost certain to be an even shorter price to give Piggott a record-equalling 27th English classic success.

The decision by Alphonso's original partner, Greville Starkey, to give up the ride because of injury has injected fresh life into the race run-up, hitherto dominated by Irish-trained odds-on favourite El Gran Senor.

The quality of Vincent O'Brien's colt was underlined in Sunday's French Derby, the Prix du Jockey Club, when stable companion Sadler's Wells, considered inferior to El Gran Senor, was a good second to Darshaan.

And Rainbow Quest, third Sunday, was a well-beaten fourth behind El Gran Senor in the English 2,000 Guineas.

O'Brien, attempting to win his seventh Epsom Derby and his 40th European classic, has few equals in handling top-notch animals.

If El Gran Senor retains his unbeaten record in style, comparisons with two of O'Brien's greatest horses, Sir Ivor and Nijinsky, look sure to be well-founded.

Ironically it is Piggott, who rode

both Sir Ivor and Nijinsky to their Epsom triumphs, who now represents the chief danger to El Gran Senor.

Alphonso has done everything required of him this season, winning the two Derby trials which between them have produced three of the last five Epsom victors. If there is a flaw in the favourite's stamina, Alphonso looks likely to discover it.

Joint third favourite Kaytu comes from the Dick Hern stable which has a fine record in the classics, including Derby wins in 1979 and 1980 with Troy and Henbit.

A storming late run brought him victory in the Chester Vase, an important trial, and he could be a live proposition.

Unbeaten Claude Monet, American Steve Cauthen's mount, has been under a cloud but worked well at home on Saturday and if he stays he could also be in with a chance.

Secret, trained by O'Brien's son David, may atone for his disappointing run in the Irish 2,000 Guineas and Ilium, ridden by Tony Murray, comes into the reckoning on his victory in Goodwood's pre-dominant stakes.

Victory here for Cauthen would be singularly appropriate — Claude Monet's sire is affirmed whom he partnered to win the American Triple Crown (the Ken-

tucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont Stakes) in 1978.

The young American replaces Henry Cecil's stable jockey Piggott because owner Daniel Wildestein still refuses to let Piggott ride his horses following the row last year involving Arc de Triomphe winner All Along.

Like Cauthen, Cecil, despite being at the top of his profession, has yet to win the Derby. Claude Monet has won all his three starts to date but has failed to impress in any. In a fast-run race he might just be found out.

Secret, like El Gran Senor, is a son of the fashionable stallion Northern Dancer and on his dam's side has more stamina than the favourite.

The slow early pace in the Irish 2,000 Guineas was said to be against him and jockey Christy Roche has always thought of him as a top racehorse.

Ilium is by the 1979 Derby winner Troy and has been brought on steadily for the race. The pre-dominant stakes has proved a reliable guide over the years and although the colt had previously been behind Claude Monet at Newmarket some experts see him turning the tables.

Pigwidgeon, now the mount of the unfortunate Starkey, finished third, three lengths ahead of Ilium, in Claude Monet's Newmarket race.

Elegant Air, a son of Shirley Heights, seeks to follow Mill Reef who won the Derby in 1971 for owner Paul Mellon and trainer Ian Balding.

## Rain does not worry Connors, Lendl

PARIS (R) — Ivan Lendl, Jimmy Connors and Andres Gomez ignored the thunder, cold winds and rain to reach the quarter-finals of the French Open Tennis Championships Monday.

With Roland Garros bearing more resemblance to an English holiday resort out-of-season than Paris in June, the three seeds wasted little time in joining Americans John McEnroe, Jimmy Arias and Sweden's Henrik Sundstrom, all of whom won Sunday, in the last eight.

In the remaining two fourth round matches, defending champion Yannick Noah of France and Hungarian Balazs Taroczy were level at one set all before rain intervened, while Sweden's Mats Wilander, the 1982 champion, and Spaniard Juan Aguilera had yet to step on court.

Third-seeded Connors, bidding to win the title for the first time at the age of 31, swept past Emilio Sanchez of Spain 6-4, 6-1, 6-1, though he took some time to acclimatise himself to the weather when he dropped the first three games and trailed 40-15 in the fourth.

Lendl, the number two seed, beat 11th-seeded Swede Anders Jarryd 6-4, 6-0, 6-4 while Ecuadorian Gomez, the reigning Italian Champion and seeded seventh here, was an impressive 6-3, 6-1, 6-3 winner over Jan Gunnarsson, also of Sweden.

Connors, who now faces a tough quarter-final against Sundstrom, never looked back after saving four break-points against Sanchez, second-round conqueror of 14th-seeded Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia.

Despite Connors' remarkable appetite for such battles, Sanchez,

19, is convinced the U.S. champion's French title quest is doomed to failure.

"Although Connors is playing well, I don't think he can maintain this form. They're both good players, but I think Sundstrom is tougher and a better fighter on clay," Sanchez said.

That assessment is difficult to agree with, for while Sundstrom may ultimately triumph, there is no greater scrapper than Connors on the circuit.

And he has certainly not written off his chances of a first success at Roland Garros.

"I feel I'm moving and playing as well as I've ever done on clay," he said. "I'm still in there... so I've got a big advantage over the guys who are out."

Lendl, chasing his first major title, encountered few difficulties with Jarryd but became the latest player to have cause to complain about the state of number one court.

"They actually warred the court today," said a grim Czechoslovak. "There were almost puddles on it and it is unplayable."

Lendl, seeded to meet McEnroe in the final, first has to meet the

wily Gomez for a place in the semis, and he has not forgotten their epic five-set duel here in 1981 when the Czechoslovak finished the eventual runner-up to Sweden's Bjorn Borg.

"I remember that match well — and I hope he's thinking about it, too. Andres is always a difficult opponent on any surface, I must hit the ball hard, wait for a chance, then attack."

While Lendl was at his impressive best, Jarryd looked uncomfortable and admitted the rain had affected his preparation.

"You can't very well go to the restaurant and eat a steak if you could be sent on court within 10 minutes. Obviously it would be better if we could go back to the hotel for two hours, but that is one of the problems of outdoor tournaments."

The rain played havoc with Monday's programme with only three of the scheduled singles reaching a conclusion. Accordingly, fans who have tickets for later in the week may be in for a tennis bonanza.

## Prost bolsters claim to title

MONTE CARLO (R) — Alain Prost of France strengthened his grip on the World Drivers' Championship in rain-lashed Monaco Sunday.

He emerged victorious from the saturated streets of the principality with a lead of 10.5 points over his McLaren teammate, Austrian Niki Lauda.

The rest, headed by compatriot Rene Arnoux, have a lot of work to do to overhaul the flying Frenchman.

But Prost has been in command before in his attempt to present France with its first world title. He led much of last season but was edged out by Brazilian Nelson Piquet over the closing races.

Prost and his seemingly invincible McLaren tackle the next round of the series in Canada on June 17.

Ironically, it was the race in Montreal three years ago which last provided the drivers with racing conditions similar to the weather they met in Monaco.

On that occasion the two-hour rule was invoked because drivers were unable to complete the full race distance.

On Sunday, conditions were probably even worse. Heavy rain left the track slippery and visibility was almost zero as drivers picked their way through the spray.

The event was stopped as the survivors tackled the 32nd of the 78 laps — and Prost was in front at the time. But because less than 75 per cent of the race was completed, only half the World Championship points were awarded.

Prost has now won three races of the 1984 championship — Brazil and San Marino were the others — while twice champion Lauda boasts two.

The season is only six races old and McLaren have failed just once, in Belgium.

While Prost is supreme for the moment, the next generation of Formula One drivers are making their presence felt on the world's circuits.

## Soviet Union will be at 1988 Olympics, S. Korea says

SEOUL (R) — South Korea is confident the Soviet Union and its allies will participate in the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, organising chairman Roh Tae-Weo said.

Roh was speaking after returning Sunday from a meeting in Lausanne of the International Olympic Committee.

He said the Seoul Games would go ahead in spite of reports that some countries wanted to change the venue.

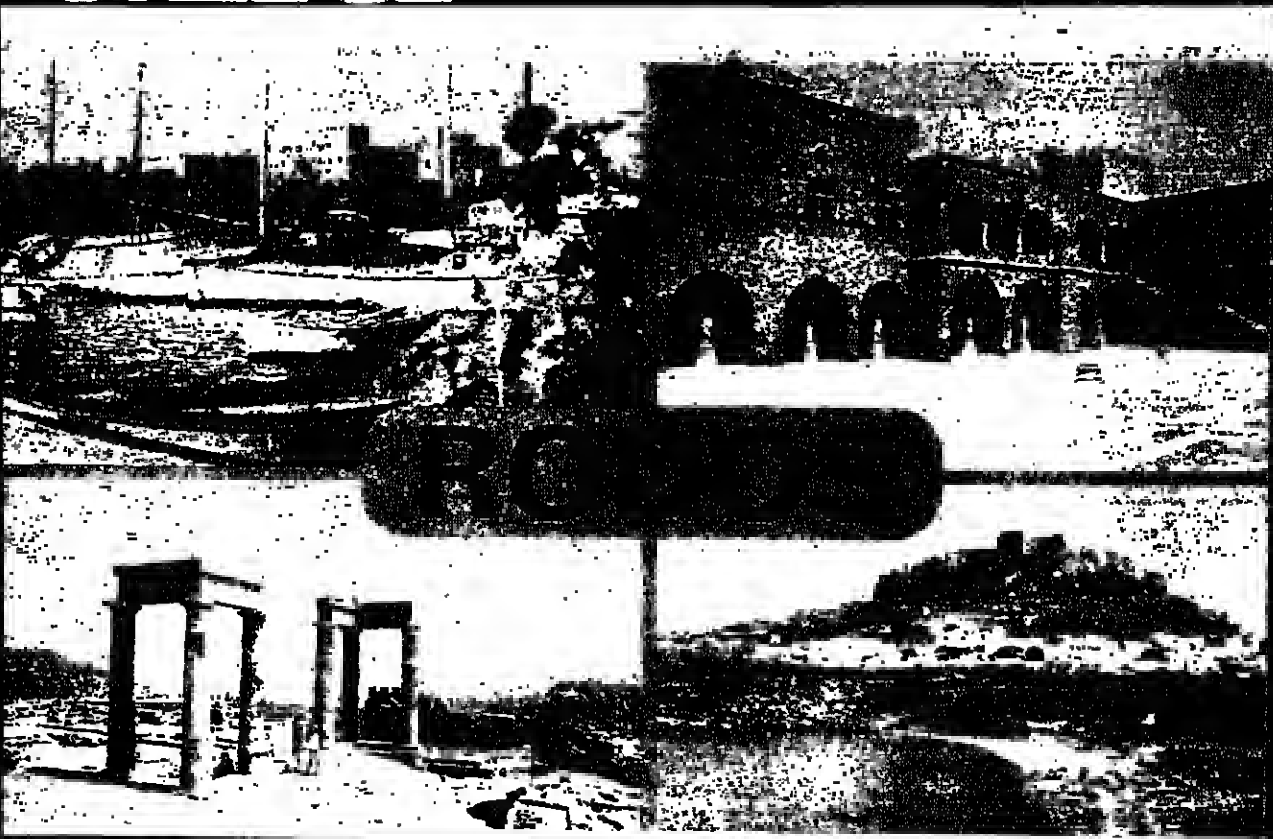
"As our government has already stated publicly that it has

opened doors to all countries, there is no reason why communist states would stay away from the Seoul Olympics," he said.

The Soviet Union and 13 other countries have announced they will not attend this year's summer Olympics in Los Angeles, saying security precautions for their athletes are inadequate.

South Korea has no diplomatic relations with communist countries but says it will guarantee the safety of athletes taking part in the 1988 Olympics.

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## OAPEC asks industrialised states to aid Third World

KUWAIT (OPECNA) — The Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) has called on industrialised countries to increase concessional assistance to the Third World, lower interest rates and improve existing terms of trade.

An editorial in the June issue of the OAPEC Bulletin underlines the urgency of the situation in view of the debt burden of developing countries, declaring: "Joint action on the international level to permit developing countries to come to terms with this growing financial quagmire has become imperative."

It urges the rich countries to "co-operate and show greater flexibility in their dealings with developing countries — oil producers and non-oil producers alike."

OAPEC points out that the current indebtedness of Third World countries totals \$800 billion, and the figure is rising at an annual rate of \$100 billion because of high compounded interest rates.

"As developing countries enter a critical stage with respect to their international indebtedness, it appears that the oil exporting countries are the most sensitised to the gravity of the situation in that they continue to provide a higher level of aid as a percentage of gross national product than any other group of countries," says the bulletin.

It states that by the end of 1983, Arab regional and international institutions had provided \$18.5 billion in grants and concessional financing facilities to developing countries, over and above aid extended through bilateral channels, and despite the drop in oil incomes over the last three years, concessional flows have continued, although at a lower level.

Arab aid went to 99 developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, mostly in infrastructure projects and balance of payment support loans.

## Paris to push on Third World debts in London

PARIS (R) — President Francois Mitterrand will press strongly at this week's London summit for a new global dialogue between industrialised and developing countries, his spokesman said Monday.

Describing Third World debts as a threat to the entire world economy, spokesman Mr. Michel Vauzelle recalled Mr. Mitterrand had taken the lead in raising the plight of developing nations at previous summits and would state his views again in London "loud and clear."

Mr. Mitterrand would also stress the need to reverse a decline in development aid, the spokesman said.

Mr. Vauzelle said in France's view the Third World debt problem had now gone beyond the dimension of economics and its solution required political will.

He said the French leader would stress his country's long-standing desire for a reform of the international monetary system and the re-opening of a global dialogue between industrialised and developing countries.

The "prickliest problem" of rising U.S. interest rates would be at the centre of discussions but France was also ready to discuss world trade issues, providing all elements of the question were put on the table, Mr. Vauzelle said.

He expected the summit would issue a declaration pledging all-egiance to democratic values and would inevitably discuss East-West relations, the Iran-Iraq war and security in the Gulf.

## Saudi riyal deposit rates drop sharply in Bahrain

BAHRAIN (R) — Interest rates on large Saudi riyal deposits at offshore banks in Bahrain dropped sharply as the dollar fell on the world's foreign exchange markets, dealers said.

Liquidity was returning to the market as banks reversed positions. "Nobody wants to carry a long dollar position, which is costing them money, while the dollar is crashing off," said a dealer.

The decline was led by day to day rates, which fell to around 10-1/4 per cent from 11 per cent Sunday, while period deposits fell by up to 3/4 point.

Several dealers predicted that Saudi riyal rates, which have been higher than equivalent dollar deposit rates in maturities of up to six months, would fall below equivalent dollar rates.

Many have given up expecting a Saudi riyal devaluation, particularly during Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting.

One month deposits were quoted at 11 10-3/4 per cent, off 1/4 on Sunday morning, three months at 11-3/8 1/8 per cent, off 1/2 point, and six months at 11-3/4 1/2 per cent, off 3/8 point.

The Kuwaiti dinar surged to 0.29510/20 to the dollar from 0.29605/15 Sunday following the U.S. unit's heavy fall overnight in New York, dealers said.

## Dollar retreats

LONDON (R) — The dollar fell on European exchanges Monday to its lowest level against the mark for 7 1/2 weeks as dealers came to the conclusion that U.S. interest rates would not rise as had been expected.

Dealers believe the Federal Reserve Board — the U.S. central bank — will not risk endangering American banks owed money by Third World debtors by pushing up interest rates.

In Frankfurt, the dollar dropped sharply in active trading to 2.6633 marks, its lowest level since April 17, after opening at around 2.6767 and closing on Friday at 2.69 marks.

"The dollar is under very strong pressure," one dealer said.

Against the yen, the dollar weakened to 228.90 yen in the late London morning from 229.90 at Monday's Tokyo close.

The dollar also lost ground against the Swiss franc, trading down to around 2.2210 francs from 2.2283 at Friday's close here.

News of talks Tuesday between employers and union representatives in West Germany's strike-hit metal industry helped strengthen the mark against the dollar, dealers said.

In London, the dollar opened about two pence down on Friday at 2.6645 marks and dropped as far as 2.6615 marks in hectic early business.

Dollar/mark trading steadied after about an hour, but most dealers expect the U.S. currency to make further losses. The dollar has lost about 10 pence since May 24, and some dealers say they expect it to fall to about 2.61 marks.

A dealer at one U.S. bank in London said attention centred on American interest rates, currently subjected to downward pressure

by news of the Third World debt crisis.

Last week Bolivia declared temporary non-payment.

Doubts about the ability of indebted Latin American countries to continue paying off massive loans have sparked concern about possible liquidity problems at U.S. banks.

High American interest rates which boost the dollar by attracting funds into the currency make it even harder for hard-pressed developing countries to repay dollar borrowings.

Sterling opened stronger in London Monday, buoyed by Sunday's attack on a Turkish oil tanker in the Gulf. It started at \$1.4087, up from \$1.4035 at Friday's close.

The pound's trade-weighted index, which measures sterling's worth against a basket of currencies as a percentage of its 1975 value, rose to 79.9 at Monday morning's opening from 79.5 at the close of trading last week.

Tension in the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq tends to be good news for sterling, as oil-producing Britain offers an alternative to material imported through the Strait of Hormuz.

Gold, regarded by investors as an alternative repository to the dollar, has gained ground recently as confidence in the U.S. currency has waned.

The price of gold bullion was fixed in London Monday morning at \$394.50 an ounce — the highest fix here since March 14 and 50 cents an ounce up on Friday's closing prices.

## L. American debtors take step towards club

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Latin America's leading debtor nations have taken a step towards a debtors' club by calling a meeting to study joint actions to pressure creditors to ease the region's massive debt burden, banking sources said last month.

The four-nation announcement was the latest in an outburst of protest sparked by a 1.5 per cent increase over the last two months in interest charged by U.S. banks, adding over \$4 billion to the region's annual debt obligations.

The presidents of Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Colombia called the meeting, saying they could not allow their nations to be "plunged into a situation of forced insolvency and continued economic stagnation."

"We have seen that the successive increases in the interest rates, the perspective that new increases could occur and that the proliferation of protectionist measures have created a sombre panorama for our nations and the region as a whole," they said.

In recent months the Latin American debt crisis has worsened, with the near-default by Argentina in March, food riots in the Dominican Republic last month and the interest rate rises.

"It is time that Latin America stopped suffering the consequences of fiscal and monetary manipulations outside its control," Mr. Sebastian Alegría, the head of the 25-nation Latin American Economic System (SELA), said recently.

Latin America owes an estimated \$340 billion to banks and multilateral organisations, around half of the total Third World debt. The four-nation group that convened the Latin American debtors' meeting holds \$233 billion of the region's debt.

Regional leaders have said economic growth has been choked by the lack of fresh financing, the imposition of economic austerity programmes by creditors and high debt service bills, averaging 40 per cent of the region's exports.

Last month Argentina's President Raul Alfonsín said in a speech at his country's north western province of La Rioja:

"We are going to tell the North that we are going to struggle alongside our Latin American brethren to dispel any thoughts that we shall pay the debt on our people's hunger."

And former Peruvian prime minister Mr. Manuel Ulloa said earlier that Latin America will move into a "complete state of financial independence" unless the International Monetary Fund (IMF) eases its lending policies.

The IMF traditionally requires Latin American nations to adopt stringent economic programmes, forcing them to achieve large trade surpluses to meet debt obligations, as a condition for new financing.

The Dominican Republic last month was shaken by riots that left 55 people dead after it adopted an IMF austerity programme.

Despite its heavy debts, Latin America has stopped short of forming a debtors' club or repudiating its debts. Until now its nations have said they could better protect national interests by individual agreements with the IMF and creditor banks.

But banking sources said the joint announcement was "a step in the direction of a debtors' club" as the meeting will be aimed at forging a common strategy to pressure creditors.

The goals outlined in the seven-paragraph statement released simultaneously in the capitals of the four nations are greater access for Latin American exports to the markets of industrialised nations, new financing for development, longer debt repayment terms, and a cut in interest rates.

The date and location of the meeting have not been announced. The statement said other Latin American nations would be invited and that the nations would be represented by their foreign ministers and top economic officials.

A mission from Latin America visited Washington in an attempt to encourage the United States of the need for drastic changes to alleviate the debt burden.

It presented to IMF Managing Director Jacques De Larosiere and U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar a warning that creditors were demanding impossible terms.

### LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed sharply higher extending Friday's gains following the upturn on Wall Street and on abating fears of a rise in U.S. interest rates, dealers said.

U.K. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's comment that she sees no reason for British interest rates to rise, Chancellor Nigel Lawson's forecast that U.K. inflation is not likely to rise and an optimistic Employers Confederation survey helped market sentiment.

ICI rose 1 1/4 to 576 and Glaxo 30p to 825 while at 1500 the F.T. 30 index was up 16.4 to 840.0.

Government Bonds were below the day's best levels on profit taking showing gains of 1 1/4 point. North Americans were mixed.

Beecham rose 18p to 333 on its agreed offer for Copeyex. Hanson Trust put on 14p to 230 ahead of interim results while, Dee Corp closed 13p higher at 478 on rumours Berisford may counter its bid for Booker McConnell, dealers said. Reuters holdings 'B' shares made their debut at 1445 GMT trading at 214p after a striking price of 196. Golds closed below best levels.

Government Bonds eased 1/16 point from the day's highs on the announcement of £600 million of "tablets" in after hours dealing. Banks showed gains ranging to 15p as in Barclays at 469 while Grindlays jumped 27p to 164 on renewed speculative demand. Oils ended firmer with BP up 10p at 510.

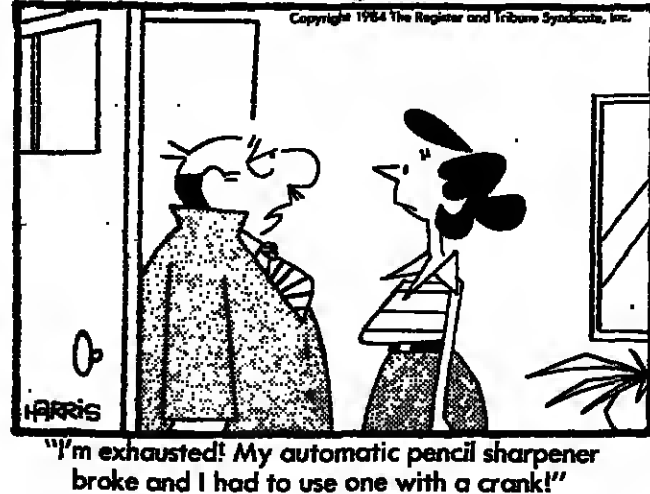
### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.4045/55	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2949/52	Canadian dollars
	2.6662/72	West German marks
	3.0085/95	Dutch guilders
	2.2210/30	Swiss francs
	54.45/48	Belgian francs
	8.2025/75	French francs
	1655.75/1656.75	Italian lire
	228.80/90	Japanese yen
	7.9500/50	Swedish crowns
	7.6500/600	Norwegian crowns
	9.8025/8125	Danish crowns
		U.S. dollars
One ounce of gold	393.40/90	

### THE BETTER HALF

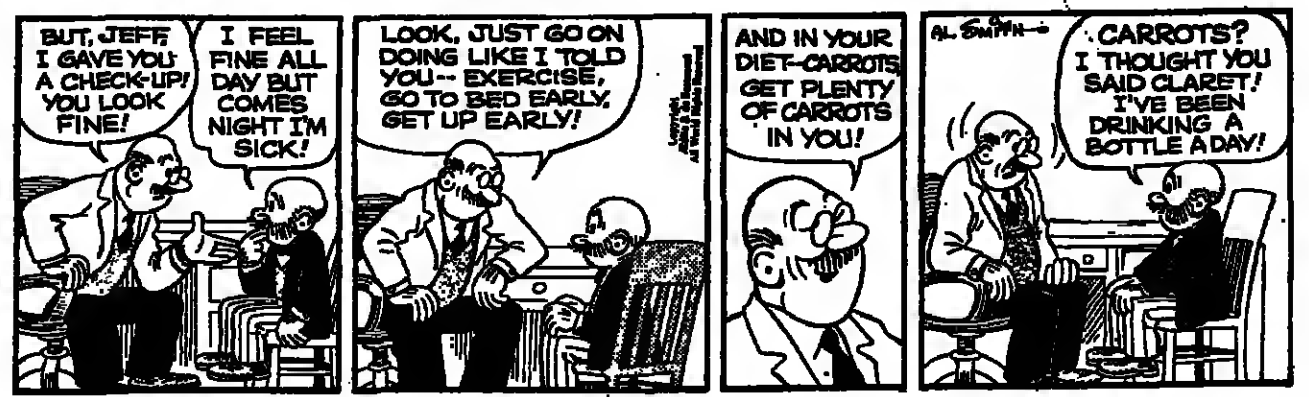
By Harris



### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp



## Latin American energy ministers to meet next week

QUITO (OPECNA) — Energy ministers from Venezuela, Ecuador, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago are to meet in Port of Spain on June 11 and 12 to review cooperation in the oil sector.

The Third meeting of the Latin American oil exporting countries' informal consulting group will be preceded this week by gatherings of working committees and experts on long-term strategy.

The aim of the consultations is to promote mutual assistance in commercial, industrial, technological and training fields, and encourage exchange of oil data.

A working programme was set out at the second ministerial meeting in Cancun, Mexico, last November.

Ecuador's delegation to the latest round of talks will be headed by minister of natural and energy resources Mr. Gustavo Galindo Velasco.

### FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1984

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You find that the morning brings the chance to see your goals in a broad sense, but the afternoon and evening find some surprising conditions arising that keep you from continuing.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Morning is fine for creativity but you may have trouble with details. A wait a better time to get a co-worker to do what you wish.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You understand how to solve a home affair early but cannot do so until later because of interruptions.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get your ideas across to allies in the morning, but later do not let family matters upset you so that you can do nothing.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Find the best way to add to your present holdings and then later get the OK from experts. Be more careful in driving.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You are inspired in the morning but later have to handle practical affairs and you cannot put new ideas across. Save money.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) See what you can do to get rid of restrictions that annoy you; then put some new course in action that works to your benefit.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get the aid of friends for gaining personal goals in the morning; then get rid of annoyances that vex you.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Find new methods that will increase your efficiency. Don't bother any higher-up with small details.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You want to start a new enterprise, so follow your intuition. Later you may have to double back and complete unfinished business.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Make sure you understand new methods before you start on some new venture otherwise you could lose your shirt.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) State your aims to a generous partner and you get fine backing in the morning and later handle the small details.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Everything goes smoothly at work in the morning, but after lunch don't be petty with a partner.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will have every capability of understanding the idealistic thoughts or ideas behind any enterprise and will keep them in the subconscious for use upon reaching maturity and can turn them into practical assets.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!  
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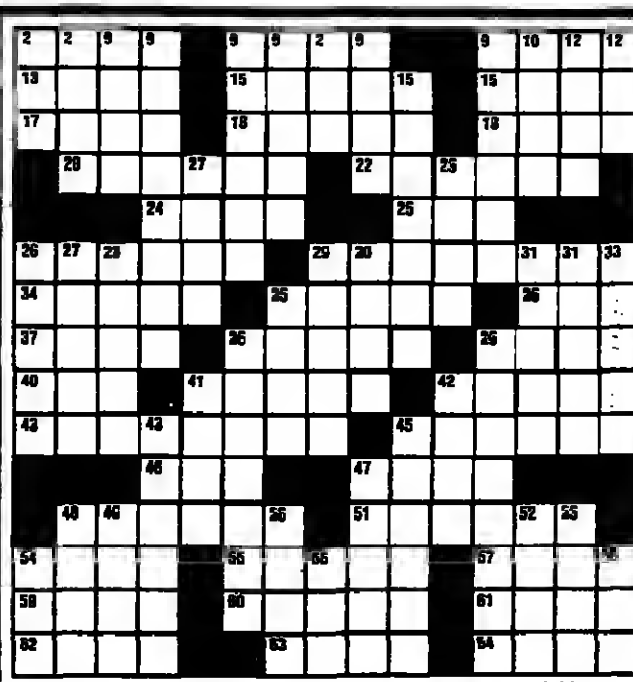
### THE Daily Crossword

by Louis Sabin

ACROSS	28 Military companion	46 Snooze	21 Stringed instrument
1 Sign of shock	29 Final draft task	47 Deserve	23 Indemnifies
5 Show delight	34 Herriot B. —	48 Nerd	26 — Park, Colo.
9 Info	35 Hues	51 Lensman's gear	27 Difficult feat
13 Opposed	36 Pronoun	54 Lead a tield	28 Kitchen tool
14 Summery	37 Wheel about	55 "— your dukes!"	29 Stairway piece
16 Stimulus	38 Count of music	57 Conceit	30 Tennyson-meld
17 Spring sound	39 On this spot	58 "Once — a Mattress"	31 "Do — e Weltz?"
18 Vernal base	40 Chemical ending	60 Rub away	32 Chutzpah
19 Nathan the spy	41 Yawned	62 Enclosed	33 Avidity
20 Pre-teen age	42 Dry white wine	63 Nourish	34 Record
22 Dismay	43 Free-lance newsman	64 Pigskin lineman	35 Inworness
24 Made darker	45 Engaged in battle		36 Instrument
25 Musical ability			37 Salt's dance

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

APRIL	ELIC	AFAR	SHARIE	VINIO	BIABE
NOTISPRITINE	ELLIA	ATYER	LOCKY	WALLER	
NOBILITARY	PIETIER				
NININ	BELL	IRA			
DOWIE	REITVEIT				
ERTIE	CATRIO	VENIT			
WAT	HEAR	REAR			
EDUAR	REPEATS				
HARBEN	AERO	MAW			
ALLIT	SUMMER	TIME			
HAZIE	ELIA	EDUNE			
PIER	STIEP	EDUNE			



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# Punjab cut off from outside world after army takeover

NEW DELHI (R) — The North Indian state of Punjab was effectively cut off from the outside world as the government denied reports of renewed firing at Amritsar's Golden Temple, the Sikhs' holiest shrine.

All telex and telephone links with Amritsar and other curfew-bound Punjab towns were down after officials banned all forms of transport, prohibited the carrying of weapons for three months and clamped a news blackout on the state where more than 280 people have died in Sikh-Hindu violence in six months.

The rich farming state's border with neighbouring Indian states was sealed off and troops replaced paramilitary units along Punjab's frontier with Pakistan, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said.

Informal sources told Reuters firing erupted again at the Golden Temple at 4.45 a.m. (2315 GMT Sunday) after crack Indian troops ringed the sprawling shrine complex.

Asked to comment, a government spokesman in New Delhi told Reuters no incidents had occurred so far Monday at the shrine. "Nothing happened and I don't expect anything to happen today

... We have something (to say) tomorrow," he said.

"It's not what you expected," he added, referring to mounting speculation that elite troops planned to raid the temple in pursuit of gunmen blamed for sectarian attacks.

Telephone and telex lines between New Delhi and the holy city were not working Monday. Exchange operators said the lines were "faulty".

Reporters, including Reuters correspondents Moses Manoharan in Amritsar and Chaitanya Kalbag in the Punjab state capital, Chandigarh, were stranded in hotels by a 36-hour ban on all forms of transport. Their curfew passes have been withdrawn, officials said.

Government offices and schools were shut and publication of Punjab newspapers suspended after President Zail Singh clamped restrictions on reporting the crisis.

The spokesman said the curb on all reports likely to incite com-

munal ill-feeling or relating to the deployment of security forces did not affect national or international news, but he warned that the Punjab news blackout would provoke a flurry of rumour.

The death toll in four days of extremist attacks rose to at least 39 with the shooting of seven more people in separate attacks in the state Sunday, PTI reported. Sikh leaders have warned of a possible army attack on the Golden Temple, which Indian officials have said houses a Sikh extremist "high command" directing communal attacks.

Their warnings came after a seven-hour gunbattle near the shrine between Sikh gunmen and security forces in which 11 people died and 29 others were injured on Friday.

Leaders of major opposition parties have welcomed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's decision to move the army into Punjab. They deny they would not stand in the way of a possible army raid on the Golden Temple.

Security forces have held back from entering Sikh shrines for fear of provoking further communal unrest, but Mrs. Gandhi's government had been strongly criticised by newspapers and her opponents for indecision in han-

dling the crisis. Harchand Singh Longowal, leader of the Sikhs' main party, the Akali Dal, told Reuters in Amritsar Sunday that he feared an imminent attack by troops on the sprawling temple complex.

Li-Gen. Ranjit Singh Dayal, commander of the army's Western Command which includes Punjab, told reporters in the state capital of Chandigarh Sunday night the army would be deployed only where necessary in the rich farming state.

"It will withdraw when the situation is under control. There is no time frame to complete this operation and this is not military rule. The army is here to aid the civil power," he said.

Army trucks carrying soldiers from India's elite guards regiment and infantry battalions Sunday cut off streets in Amritsar leading to the Golden Temple, traditionally a sanctuary for any visitor regardless of race or creed.

But militant Sikh leaders defied an appeal broadcast by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at the weekend to halt the violence.

Hardline Sikh Preacher Jarnail Singh Bhindranvale, named by officials as a leader of the extremists, said Sikhs and the government were at war.



President Ronald Reagan toasts a glass of Irish stout, as he stands with wife Nancy, at the bar of O'Farrell's Pub in the centre of the village of Ballyporeen Sunday

## Reagan calls for elimination of U.S., Soviet medium-range missiles

DUBLIN (R) — President Reagan offered Monday to negotiate a treaty banning the use of force in Europe if Moscow dropped its objections to Western proposals for increasing mutual confidence and reducing the risk of accidental war.

In a speech to the Irish Parliament, Mr. Reagan also renewed his call for the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

"I tell you today from my heart, America is prepared for peace," he said.

The U.S. leader criticised the Kremlin for walking out of talks on limiting nuclear missiles in Europe. But his remarks were conciliatory, like his Washington speech on Jan. 16 when he dropped anti-Soviet rhetoric and proposed a "constructive dialogue for peace."

Mr. Reagan said the United States was prepared to halt and even reverse the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles which began in Europe in December if

Washington and Moscow could reach an equitable and verifiable agreement on such weapons.

His offer to open discussion on a treaty banning the use of force in Europe, as proposed by Moscow at the 35-nation European Disarmament Conference, represented a major change in the U.S. position, a senior American official told reporters.

The United States has so far refused to consider such a treaty, believing that by itself it would not change the military situation in Europe.

In turn, the Soviet Union has resisted NATO proposals for confidence-building measures, such as advance notification of large-scale military manoeuvres and an exchange of information on the size of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces.

Discussing his proposals for arms control, Mr. Reagan said: "I am afraid the Soviet response has been disappointing. "Rather than join us in our efforts to calm tensions and achieve

agreement, the Soviet appear to have chosen to withdraw, and to try to achieve their objective through propaganda rather than negotiations."

"We remain ready for them to join with us and the rest of the world community to rebuild a more peaceful world... Peace and prosperity are in the Soviet interest as well as ours."

The president defended his controversial policy in Central America, which has been a major target of anti-Reagan demonstrators during his visit to Ireland.

He said the United States was merely trying to give El Salvador a chance to develop democratic self-determination and to resist what he called Nicaraguan subversion in the region.

He declared: "The people of Nicaragua and El Salvador have a right to resist the nightmare that outside powers want to impose on them. Just as they have the right to resist extremist violence from within, whether from the left or the right."

## Search continues for crew of sunken ship

HAMILTON, Bermuda (R) — The United States and Canada Monday searched the Atlantic some 130 kilometres north of Bermuda for 18 crew members from the British Square rigger Marquis which sank Sunday.

Four Canadian ships and their helicopters and U.S. Navy aircraft were conducting the search. Bermuda police and the U.S. Coast Guard said.

A Polish square rigger, the Zawisza Czarny, had recovered eight survivors and one body, and another survivor was picked up by a helicopter from a Canadian ship, the destroyer Assiniboine.

The three-masted Marquis had

set out from Bermuda on Saturday for a tall ship race to Halifax, Nova Scotia. It was featured in the recent television series Master of Ballantrae, a British Broadcasting Corporation documentary on the Voyage of Charles Darwin and the 1978 film Dracula.

The identities of the survivors, the dead and the missing were being withheld until relatives could be notified.

Those on board, including a baby, comprised 13 Americans, seven Britons, six Antiguan and two Canadians, Bermuda police and race organisers said.

The Assiniboine had left the area to catch up with tall ships still heading for Halifax, Bermuda police Spokesman Paul Birch said.

Three other Canadian ships — the Preserver, the Margaree and the Skeena — were continuing the search.

Two tall ships that encountered difficulties were returning to Bermuda, Mr. Birch said. They are the Italian Navy's Ketch Corsaro II and the French boat Bernard l'Ermitte.

A Dutch tall ship, the Urania, suffered a stove-in hatch cover, but was pumped dry with the Assiniboine's help and was continuing to Halifax, Mr. Birch said.

## Briton wins Broadway's best actor award

NEW YORK (AP) — British Actor Jeremy Irons and Glenn Close of the Real Thing took top acting honours Sunday and its director, Mike Nichols, also won as the 38th annual Tony Awards celebrated the best of the 1983-84 Broadway season.

Irons beat out two other Britons, Ian McKellan and Rex Harrison, along with newcomer Calvin Levels, to win the award for best actor in a Broadway play.

In the battle between two lavish

musicals — La Cage Aux Folles and Sunday In The Park With George — La Cage won three awards including Tonys for its composer, Jerry Herman, and costume designer Terence O'Neil.

It was Herman's second Tony in 20 years. He last won in 1964 for Hello Dolly.

Christine Baranski of the Real Thing won the featured actress in a play award, while Joe Mantegna, a sleazy salesman in Glengarry

Glenn took the featured actor category.

Sunday In The Park could muster only two technical awards — lighting for Richard Nelson and scenic design for Tony Straiges.

La Cage, which opened last August, is based on the popular French farce and movie about two homosexual lovers, while Sunday In The Park, which opened May 2, four days before the Tony nomination deadline, was suggested by a Georges Seurat painting.

## Hart's future at stake as millions vote today

By Rodney Pinder  
Reuters

LOS ANGELES — The political future of Gary Hart, the tenacious underdog in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, is largely decided at this stage by millions of voters more than 3,000 kilometres apart.

Americans amid the sunshine of California and along the grey Atlantic seaboard of New Jersey hold the key to Sen. Hart's bid to be the Democratic Party's choice to face Republican President Ronald Reagan in the November election when they vote in the last primary contest on Tuesday.

The states of New Mexico, South Dakota and West Virginia vote as well, but California and New Jersey are crucial.

They hold 413 of the 486 delegates sought by Sen. Hart and his main rival, former Vice-President Walter Mondale, before the decisive Democratic national nominating convention in San Francisco on July 16.

Sen. Hart, 47, a Colorado senator who has come from nowhere in three months to challenge frontrunner Mr. Mondale, is confident he will take the majority of delegates to enter the convention with stunning momentum.

But Sen. Hart is on a tightrope, for if he fails to carry California and New Jersey he is almost cer-

tainly finished. "If Hart loses, I think he has to fold his tent. He's through," New Jersey State Congressman William Flynn, a Hart delegate, told Reuters.

Sen. Hart has devoted enormous amounts of money and energy to the climactic confrontation of the primary season. He has spent one million dollars on television advertising in New Jersey and California alone and shuttled thousands of miles back and forth with his "new ideas" to revitalise America in an increasingly competitive world.

But there are few signs that Sen. Hart — or Mr. Mondale — has succeeded in firing voters' imaginations. Analysts say apathy is the biggest enemy of both.

California States Secretary March Fong Eu predicted on Friday the lowest percentage turnout for a presidential primary in the state in 40 years.

"Hart and Mondale have voters dozing and drowsy across the land," one television pundit said. Opinion polls consistently show President Reagan ahead of both Sen. Hart and Mr. Mondale, but a woman bystander at a Hart rally in New Jersey told Reuters she was

unenthusiastic about any of the presidential candidates — Republican or Democratic.

"Reagan is all form but no substance and Sen. Hart and Mr. Mondale are all substance with no form," she said gloomily.

Sen. Hart and Mr. Mondale both hope Tuesday will give them a knockout punch. But polls show that might continue to elude them, as they run neck and neck in California, New Jersey and New Mexico, with South Dakota favoured for Sen. Hart and West Virginia for Mr. Mondale.

Speaking to tiny knots of voters in New Jersey and California, Sen. Hart has hammered his theme of freshness and new life against what he calls the failed policies of the past.

"I have a vision..." he shouts from the stump as rock and jazz bands play in the background, recalling the "I have a dream" cry of the late black Civil Rights Leader Martin Luther King.

His vision, Sen. Hart says, is of a technologically rejuvenated America sweeping aside competition from Asia and Europe, an end to the arms race, sending development teams instead of troops to world troublespots and more attention for the Third World.

"The principal choice on Tuesday will be between the future and the past," Sen. Hart says repeatedly from one coast to the

other. But his weariness — one veteran reporter on the campaign trail says Sen. Hart has aged five years in the five months — has led him into blunders.

He tried to make a joke about New Jersey's toxic waste dumps but succeeded only in offending many in the state who are proud of its record in replacing old smokestack industries with high-technology factories.

Suggestions that he might have to team up with rival Democratic candidate Jesse Jackson, a black rights activist, to beat Mr. Mondale have put Sen. Hart on the defensive in California, whose 24 million people include the country's biggest Jewish population outside New York.

Rev. Jackson has been called anti-Semitic for privately referring to Jews as "hymies".

Some Democrats fear the long and bitter Hart-Mondale battle may have crippled both men for the real fight against Mr. Reagan.

A recent cartoon in the Los Angeles Times showed Sen. Hart and Mr. Mondale, dressed as cowboys, lying riddled with bullet holes after a Western-style shootout, with Mr. Reagan as a jaunty undertaker striding between their bodies. "A double suicide," Mr. Reagan grins.

## Duarte questions rebel peace gesture

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte Sunday questioned the sincerity of new peace overtures by the leftist guerrilla movement.

In his first press conference since his inauguration on Friday, Mr. Duarte said he had no immediate plans for talks with guerrillas since the gestures did not reflect the will of all sectors of the rebel movement.

"They (the political leaders of the rebel movement) are just instruments of the military commanders," Mr. Duarte said. "Those who really have control are the military commanders and many of them do not want dialogue."

A guerrilla statement read over rebel radio a week ago said the Farabundo Marti National Lib-

eration Front (FMLN), which groups five rebel groups fighting the U.S.-backed government here, was prepared to talk to Mr. Duarte "without preconditions".

Previously guerrillas have insisted talks should be about their participation in a provisional government.

Members of the FMLN's diplomatic branch have said Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge offered to mediate in talks between Salvadoran guerrillas and Mr. Duarte.

Mr. Duarte said he would try to bring guerrillas into the "political process" but would never negotiate with "rifles on the table."

Diplomatic sources have said that several factors, including the election of Mr. Duarte, had im-

proved the climate for dialogue in recent weeks, though talks on ending the four-year-old civil war were still far from sight.

Mr. Duarte, the first popularly-elected president in more than 50 years, has said he would carry out sweeping political and economic reforms which would deprive guerrillas of their cause for struggle.

Mr. Duarte also announced Sunday he would begin a rural re-activation programme as his government's first step to restoring the war-shattered economy.

The programme, dubbed "now with faith, let's plant" would involve a government effort to get banks to provide more credits to local producers combined with more security from the army.

Los Angeles Olympics.

Bucharest's official party daily Scinteia Sunday admitted that there was occasional dissent between Communist countries on some issues but called for a resolution of differences "in a comradely way."

Monday will be Mr. Ceausescu's first full-scale talks with Mr. Chernenko since he became leader, though the two men met briefly at the funeral of late President Yuri Andropov.

While the three squabbled on most issues, they all faulted Mr. Reagan for the poor state of U.S.-Soviet relations and promised early summit talks to slow the arms race if elected president.

Mr. Mondale said arms control and a nuclear freeze "is the overriding issue of our time."

"The American people want a president who will get us the freeze and get rid of these God-awful weapons," he said. He proposed annual summit meetings with the Soviet leader.

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## Democratic contenders urge summit with Soviets

LOS ANGELES — The three main Democratic Party contenders squared off in the final debate of the U.S. presidential primary election campaign Sunday night and agreed on one issue: Summit talks should be held with the Soviet Union to end the nuclear arms race.

Colorado Senator Gary Hart said President Reagan in a second term of office with no accountability to the American people could increase the risk of nuclear war.

He said the massive superpower arms buildup meant that someone could risk starting a world war. "What really worries me about Ronald Reagan is that he will have a second term with no accountability to the American people."

A crisis will occur as with the Korean airliner incident (when Soviet fighters shot down a Korean plane with the loss of 269 lives last year) and someone will make a mistake and start world war three by accident," he said.

The four-hour nationally televised debate pitted Sen. Hart against the frontrunner, former Vice President Walter Mondale, and black rights activist Jesse Jackson.

While the three squabbled on most issues, they all faulted Mr. Reagan for the poor state of U.S.-Soviet relations and promised early summit talks to slow the arms race if elected president.

Mr. Mondale said arms control and a nuclear freeze "is the overriding issue of our time."

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## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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A MATTER OF TECHNIQUE  
Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH  
♦ A Q 3 2  
♦ K 9  
♦ 7 2  
♦ A K J 7 4

WEST EAST  
♦ 9 6 ♦ K E 7 4  
♦ Q 5 4 3 ♦ 2  
♦ A K 10 6 3 ♦ Q J 9 5 4  
♦ 10 8 ♦ Q 9 2

SOUTH  
♦ J 10 5  
♦ A J 10 8 7 6  
♦ 8  
♦ 6 5 3

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass  
1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass  
4 ♦ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♠.

Here's a chance to test your declarer technique. Cover the East-West hands with your thumbs and decide how you would play four hearts after the defenders start with two rounds of diamonds.

The auction is simple enough. When a player chooses to rebid his own suit rather than take a preference in one of the suits his partner has bid, he almost surely has a six-card suit. Therefore, a doubleton high honor is adequate support, and North had just about enough for his jump to game.

West led the king of diamonds, and East played the queen to show that he had the jack as well. However, West realized that, if he led a low diamond to his

partner's jack and it won the trick, East would probably be end played. So West continued with the ace of diamonds, which declarer ruffed.

It would be easy to get careless in this situation. Suppose you play a trump to the king and return the ace. When East shows out, you are well on your way to losing control of the hand. The defenders will have to gain the lead with the queen of trumps and either a spade or a club, and they can force you with a diamond each time. You will end up down one at least.

The contract is almost a lead-pipe cinch if you apply the right technique. At trick three, lead a low trump to dummy's nine. Assume that East has the queen and wins the trick—he cannot make any damaging return. His only safe exit is a trump. Win the ace, draw the remaining trumps and run the jack of spades. Whether that wins or loses, you will lose at most three tricks.

As the cards lie, the nine of hearts will win. Cash the king of hearts and lead a low spade to your jack. The defenders can take the king and force you with a diamond. Ruff and cash the ace of trumps, then simply continue leading high spades. West can ruff with his master trump whenever he wishes, but eventually you will be able to discard your potential club loser on dummy's long spades.

More than 12,000 soldiers are stationed in the Chittagong hill tracts. Nearly 5,000 troops and guerrillas have been killed in confrontations since the insurgency began in 1975.

About 400 guerrillas surrendered to the government after President Hossain Mohammad Ershad announced a general amnesty last year.

But government sources say most of the 6,000 guerrillas are still active in the area.

## Bangladeshi guerrillas kill 80 settlers

DHAKA (R) — Tribal guerrillas in south eastern Bangladesh have killed 80 people and injured more than 200 in an attack on a village, officials said Monday.

They said the guerrillas, known as "shanti bahini", opened fire with automatic weapons and destroyed Bhusansara village.

It was the second guerrilla attack in a week in the area near Chittagong. Forty-three people were killed and 32 were injured in an ambush last Thursday.

Bhusansara is one of 200 settlements developed under a government rehabilitation plan where several thousand people from the plains were given land and money to grow rice, vegetables and fruit.

Tribal people oppose the settlement plan, saying it is aimed at snatching their land and resources and eliminating their social and cultural heritage.

They have demanded the removal of all settlers and limited autonomy for the hill tracts district, an area of rugged hills and dense forests.

Home Ministry officials told Reuters that extra security forces had been posted near all new settlements in case of further attacks. The injured were flown by helicopter to nearby hospitals, he added.

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## COLUMN

### Oman cracks down on dirty cars

MUSCAT, Oman (AP) — The municipality of Muscat will issue fines of up to 300 Omani rials (\$ 900) or jail sentences of six months for motorists who do not keep their vehicles clean, a municipality spokesman announced Monday.

The spokesman said the action was part of a campaign to bring high standards of hygiene to the capital of Oman. The spokesman declared that under the campaign, all vehicles in the city, especially cars,